ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28540—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	18th Sept
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.L. CATHAY	2583	500	A. Symons	24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st "
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
†These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3237	700	E. Crewe	24th Sept.
PESHAWUR	3903	600	W. A. Wheler	8th Oct.
ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	22nd "
PEKIN	3999	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th "
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 10, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.		
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.,	1891.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.,	1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Oct., 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Oct. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Nov. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,300	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	24th Sept. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 90, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
August 24, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	4,000	19th Sept., 1891.

THIS Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 19th Sept., at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th September, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th September, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,	KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA.	LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamers.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
VIRAWA	15th October.
BOOLDANA	31st "

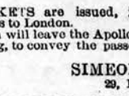
For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1891. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	19th Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 25th, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the election of berths.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, including Railway, Steamer, and Diligence, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.
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SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

A RECENT important discovery in Medicine by a Medical man of more than thirty years' standing.
This Remedy in the hands of the discoverer has been used for some time past with unvarying success, and it is confidently recommended as a safe, certain, and speedy cure for the abovenamed distressing complaint.
Price per Bottle, Cash, Rs. 3; Credit, Rs. 3-8.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness; allays Febrile Symptoms; and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach.
It furnishes to the blood and system generally in an agreeable form those natural Saline elements, which are of *vital importance*, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition. For Biliousness and Habitual Constipation it is specially recommended, rapidly relieving the symptoms.
For impurities of Blood, Skin Eruptions, Boils, &c., depending upon a disorganized state of the Stomach, it is very useful.
In Gout and Rheumatism it has a most beneficial effect if the directions are carefully attended to.
Price per bottle, Cash, Re. 1-4; Credit, Re. 1-7.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,

ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CUMMINS' PATENT COTTON BALING PRESSES.

500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6 · 4 CUBIC FEET.
MANUFACTURERS OF

HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.
COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.

ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.
With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.

SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.
70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.

HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

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Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS Rs. 7 NET.

SLEEPING SUITS. Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED, COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

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BOMBAY.

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AS domestic safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the efficacy of the following remedies :—

TREACHER'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.
Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic. In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.
Cash, Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-4 per Bottle.
Credit " 0-14 and " 1-6 "

TREACHER'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.
A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable form.
Cash, per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each.
Credit " " 1-2 and Rs. 2 "

DR. LEITH'S
CHOLERA MIXTURE,
As prepared by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions. Full Directions in English, Marathi, and Guzerati on each Bottle.
Cash, in Bottles with Opium, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4. Without Opium, Re. 1 and Re. 1-8.
Credit, Re. 1-6, Rs. 2-8, Re. 1-2, and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER'S
CHOLERA PILLS.
Specially prepared for natives of India and the same as issued by H. I. M.'s Government.
Cash per vial, Re. 0-12; per gross, Rs. 4-8
Credit " " 1-14; " " 5.

CONCENTRATED
ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.
Prepared from Dr. Rubini's Formula. In simple Diarrhœa and the early stages of Dysentery and Cholera, has been found of high value, of great service in colds, coughs, &c.
Cash, Re. 1 per bottle.
Credit, Re. 1-2 "

TREACHER'S
INDIAN BAEL PREPARATIONS.
Remedial agents of great service in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. FLUID EXTRACT, Bottles, Cash, Re. 1-4; Credit, Rs. 2-4. PRESERVE, Jars, Cash, Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-6; Credit, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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A SOUND CLARET.
AT A MODERATE PRICE.
KEMP'S HOUSEHOLD CLARET (Prize Medal, Amsterdam, 1883) is a genuine Bordeaux Wine of better quality than many other brands at higher prices.
Per doz. Pints, Rs. 5-8. Per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHICKEN WINE.
INVALUABLE for weak or debilitated Patients, or where solid food cannot be given. A liqueur glassful equals in strengthening properties a teacupful of strong Chicken Broth. Per Bottle, Rs. 3.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

A COMFORTABLE SHAVE
GUARANTEED by using KEMP'S SAFETY RAZOR. Makes a pleasure of what is so often a painful operation. Cutting or injury to the skin impossible. Price, Rs. 5 each.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH BRIAR PIPES, MYALL WOOD PIPES, MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
WE HOLD A LARGE STOCK OF THE above, Plain and Silver-mounted, in all the most approved Shapes. Prices from As. 12 to Rs. 30.
KEMP & Co., LIMITED,
CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

KEMP'S BITTERS.

BRANDY BITTERS.	TONIC ORANGE BITTERS.
SHERRY BITTERS.	UNITED SERVICE BITTERS.
PEACH BITTERS.	IMPERIAL DINNER BITTERS.

Per Small Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per Large Bottle, Rs. 2.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

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WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
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OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.
THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT.

FURTHER SHIPMENTS IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE	per doz.	6	4	ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE	per doz.	6	4
Do. do.	in pints "	4	4	Do. do.	in pints "	4	4
BASS PALE ALE	"	6	4	GUINNESS FOREIGN STOUT	"	6	8
Do. do.	in pints "	4	4	Do. do.	in pints "	4	8

BOTTLED FOR US BY MESSRS. E. & I. BURKE AND CO., FOR WHOM WE ARE SPECIAL AGENTS.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY:	POSTAL ADDRESS :—	POONA:
Esplanade, Fort, and Cumballa Hill.	Head Office—Show Rooms and Dispensary, "VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA.	Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.

THORPE & CO.'S SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT GREASE-PROOF LININGS, FELT HATS.

FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY. SHAPES.
LARGE CHOICE.

BLACK, FAWN, MOUSE, TERRA-COTTA, BAY-BROWN, NUT-BROWN, GREY, SOFT (CLERICAL), BOYS' (BLACK),	Rs. 8-8.
TERAI HATS (BEST QUALITY),	Rs. 14-8.
VARSITY CAPS (A LARGE CHOICE)	Rs. 2 8.

Just arrived a large choice assortment of Elwood's Superior SUN HATS, HELMETS, Hawke's REGULATION HELMETS, covered with White Doe and Khakee, Cavalry and Infantry pattern.

THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."
DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.
This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.
Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5.
AGENTS:—
Hummum Street, Fort. ROGERS & Co.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 5.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY) 18TH SEPT., 1891.
LADIES' SESSION, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 Annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 to 7 P.M.
(Members of the Skating Club.)
EVENING SESSION 8-30 to 11 p m.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND.
NUGENT & Co.

G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,
QUADRILLE PARTY
TO-DAY (FRIDAY) SEPT. 18TH.
DANCING TO COMMENCE AT 9 P. M.
Ticket to admit one Gentleman and Ladies, Re. 1.
A. C. SCOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, BAGAMOYO, AND DAR-ES-SALAM.

THE S. S. "HINDOO," 100-AL, WILL SAIL on SATURDAY, the 19th Instant, for the abovenamed Ports.
For Passage apply to
F. HEYER,
Agent, 5, Bell Lane.
Bombay, 12th September, 1891.

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A SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the Members of the above Club at the BACK BAY BATHS on SATURDAY, 19th September, 1891.
Admission, Gentleman and two Ladies, One Rupee.

AN Englishman of Business, Pharmaceutical Chemist well up in General Commerce, Experienced, unimpeachable references, will be OPEN to ENGAGEMENT shortly. Apply with full particulars to "EXETER," care of this Office.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
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THE PHYSIOLOGICAL peculiarity of Savaresse's Capsules is that the organic membrane of which they are made so resists the action of the gastric juice that they rarely dissolve in the stomach: this avoids nausea, eructations, and indigestion and brings the medicine, undiluted, nearer to the seat of Disease. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the Will of BAI NANDKUWAR (the daughter of SHET RAMJI MADHAVJI and wife of NATHU CHAPSI), late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE and TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, the Executors named in the said Will.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the Fourteenth Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJI.
The 14th Day of September, 1891.
Messrs. NANU & HORMUSJI.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

PIANOFORTE SHOW-ROOMS.

PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.
PIANOFORTES exchanged,
PIANOFORTES for hire,
PIANOFORTES renovated,
PIANOFORTES tuned,
At No. 43, Esplanade Road, and No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
IMPORTERS AND AGENTS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the well-known and most comfortable Hotel on the Hill will RE-OPEN in October next. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Apply PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near GYMKHANA, is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Large airy rooms and home comforts provided. Re-opens about the 1st October.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE, a never failing remedy in Dysentery of all kinds, with blood or Slime, Colic, Vomiting and ordinary Diarrhœa. It has cured numerous hopeless cases. "It acts like a charm, and is worth its weight in gold." Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. See very numerous certificates in the Handbills, for which apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED at once for Frontier (Baluchistan) an European Foreman with practical knowledge of bricklaying and masonry. State Salary. Apply to "K," care of this Paper.

WANTED BOARD and LODGING in a respectable family for a Lady absent all day. Apply "X. Y.," care of this Paper.

WANTED—For a large Spinning and Weaving Mill, now in course of construction in Bombay—a highly respectable and very experienced Mill Manager. Apply by letter only, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned) to "S.," care of this paper.

WANTED A LADY as ASSISTANT MUSIC TEACHER for the Schools of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. Apply, with copies of certificates and statement of terms, to THOMAS H. GREIG, Hon. Secy., B. S. E. Society, 19, Marine Lines.

SILVER COATED CACHONS, for giving fragrance to the breath. Removes tartar and cleanses the Teeth. In fancy Flasks with metal screw top. Annas 8 each.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golikera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co. Tamarind Lane.

DIARRHŒA and DYSENTERY PILLS.—Hundreds of Acute Cases cured, possessing Astringent, Anodyne and Anti-Spasmodic Properties, as a preventive and curative Agent in all cases of Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Griping. This has been found invaluable.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 25 years established, 30, Meadow Street, Fort.

CUMBALLA HILL.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, from 1st October. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU and Pair of Australian HORSES. Landau nearly new. Horses young, handsome, and fast. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in Fancy Tin Boxes just received. Vegetable, Rs. 4-8, 8-12, and 18; Flower, Rs. 4-8, 6-8 and 8-12.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

IF you want a Good and Strong Cup of Tea on your Breakfast, send for Darjeeling and Assam Family Mixture, annas 10 a pound.—WILMOT and Co., Tea Merchants and Agents for India, Hornby Row, Fort.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

A DESIRABLE, airy and comfortable BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, (near Hancock Bridge) available from 1st October next. Rent Rs. 110.—Apply to DADY HOMEJEE DADY, "Homejee Hall," Mazagon.

LEATHER and PLUSH Goods, Albums, Purses, Wallets, Card Cases, Writing Desks, Tourist Cases, Hand Bags, Combination Cases, Work Boxes, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS, Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.
ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ASSORPTION, with Testimonials, Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.
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If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 powerful bay Arab 14-2½, very quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong-built Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 open door shigram in good order.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Fort, over Alexandra Girls' School, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Hinks' and Ditmars' table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c, the property of Dr. E B RYDER.
The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, cotton, &c.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT TIMKER STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Goolam Hoosein Miya Jan, the undermentioned property:—
All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the property situate at Timker Street, and bounded on the east by the said Timker Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Haji Fazoobhoy Miya, and on the south by the house of Fazoodin bin Alli Saheb Khamker, measuring about 117 square yards, with the building thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 61, and now new under E. Ward No. 150, and street Nos. 68 and 72, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1245, new No. 8102, old Survey No. 2234 and new Survey No. 2815.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned, at No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
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LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
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J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
ANOTHER FRESH CASE
LAST WEEK Per P. & O. MAIL.
THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,
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TH. VAFIADIS,
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AND IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100
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No. 2, MEDIUM ....."	2-12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.
THE ATTENTION OF
MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
UNIFORMLY SUPERB
CIGARETTES.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

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PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,	BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

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HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1889, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm, Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s, each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 607,229
REST ..... " 20,000
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
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Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
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NOTICES.

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To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that at the ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders held at the Head Office, Manchester, on the 9th inst., a DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, was declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1891.
The Dividend will be paid on and after 21st September, between the hours of 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., on production of share certificates to Shareholders in India whose names appear on the Register on 15th inst.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 23rd September, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Local Committee,
ROBERT BEADLE,
Acting Secretary in Bombay
73, Apollo Street, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1891.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Quadrille party, G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Alboin (s), from Bangkok; and Cedar Branch (s), Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Iran (s), for Marseilles; and Landaura (s), Calcutta.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The S.S. Iran left the dock yesterday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Nyanza entered the dock on Wednesday, and the S. S. Mount Lebanon left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mail for Karachi and the Kathiwar Coast ports per extra s. s. "Rangola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mozambique, Inhambane, Quillimane, Delagoa Bay and Natal per extra s. s. "Oriental" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Ganpat Shanker, living at Pathan Street, has reported to the police, that on Wednesday evening whilst his son, aged 4 years, was playing in the street, in front of his house, some body enticed him away to Khetwadi,9th Lane, and there robbed him of four silver ornaments valued at Rs. 29.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Mr. A. A. Wilson, Bandmaster, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yatch Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock.

Lancers	Connaught	D'Albert.
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Valse	Venitienne	Waldteufel.
Song	Gute Nacht	Abt.
Selection	Maritana	Wallace.
Polka	Blue Beard	Lutz.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company propose asking the shareholders to sanction a resolution that the share capital of the Company, now amounting as it does to Rs. 24,00,000, be increased to Rs. 30,00,000 by the creation of 2,400 new shares of Rs. 250 each. That such new shares be issued as fully paid up shares, and be distributed among such persons as shall be the members of the Company, on the 31st day of December 1891, in the proportion of one new share to two shares of Rs. 500 each of the first issue, or to four shares of Rs. 250 each of the second and third issue, or to one share of Rs. 500 of the first issue and two shares of Rs. 250 each of the second or third issue.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF N. S. DE CALVARIO (BANDORA).—The first anniversary of the Chapel of N. S. DeCalvario was celebrated yesterday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Gabriel D'Silva, Vara of Thana, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The High Mass which commenced at 6-30 o'clock was celebrated by Rev. Father Gabriel D'Silva assisted by Rev. Fathers J. A. Fonseca and Coutinho. An elaborate and impressive sermon was preached by Rev. Father A. DeMonte, Railway Chaplain, Lanwlee and Sholapur. Miss Fonseca efficiently presided at the harmonium. There were also present Rev. Fathers M. Fonseca, Vicar of Cathedral of N. S. D'Esperanca, by whose generosity the chapel has been built, Stanilaus Fonseca, Chaplain of Vadalla, and Joseph Soares, Chaplain of St. Thereza, Girgaum.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at Sonapore Lane, touching the death of a young Hindu woman about 27 years of age named Anapoorna, wife of Jairam, a biscuit-seller living at Sonapore Lane. The deceased and her husband apparently lived together on very amicable terms. On Tuesday last the deceased's brother came to Bombay from Palgadh and asked her husband's permission to take her to her father's house at Palgadh on the ground that her mother was dangerously ill, but the husband refused. After that the deceased became despondent but attended regularly to her household work. Yesterday morning, whilst her husband was away, the deceased went out and fell into a well at the back of her house and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A NOTED FEMALE THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Bhagee, a Hindu woman well known to the police, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with three different thefts of copper pots and a cotton *saree* collectively valued at Rs. 12, the property of Balajee Bapoo and two others. It appeared that the accused against whom two previous convictions were produced, made a regular business of stealing articles of small value. During the last two months she was suspected of having committed twenty small thefts. About twenty days ago she stole a *saree* which was hanging on a window in the verandah of the first complainant's house and pledged it with a Marwaree. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused on suspicion, when she admitted having committed the theft and pointed out the Marwaree with whom she had pledged the *saree*. On further enquiry the police discovered other thefts which the accused admitted. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced her to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CRAFTY OPIUM SMUGGLERS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chandreea Babaji, a coolee, and Yakoob Fuckeera and Samuel Yakoob, father and son, were placed in the dock by Mr. Rustom P. Jahangir, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, who charged the coolie with illegal transportation of opium and the Beni Israelites with illegal possession. The evidence showed that Mr. Rustom, with the assistance of Inspector Hack, conducted investigations towards securing the prime offenders as rumours were current that they did extensive business, trading with the drug in the market to a considerable extent, realising extensive profits, and defrauding the revenue by not obtaining the necessary license. The coolie was at length found and followed to the Crawford Market where he was questioned about the contents of a deal wood case containing two kerosine oil tins. On the box being forced open, the officers found no less than 43 lbs. of the drug of the market value of Rs. 525 in the form of cakes concealed under some grass in the box. Following up this clue, the actual offenders were pointed out by the coolie, who said his services had been employed by them. On the representation of the Opium Inspector that the coolie had been ignorant of the nature of his burden which he considered contained two tins of kerosine oil, the magistrate discharged him, and the prosecution took him as informant against the other two accused. After the evidence of this witness was recorded, which bore out the above circumstances, the magistrate remanded the case and granted the two accused bail in Rs. 500 each and two sureties.

A CLAIM FOR THE RECOVERY OF A DIAMOND.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Manchoobhoy Dadabhoy sued to recover from Mr. Narayandass Pranjivandass Mehta the sum of Rs. 617-3, being the value of a diamond said to have been given by the plaintiff to the defendant on approval. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. Rivett-Carnac, barrister-at-law, represented the defendant.

It appeared that the diamond, in question, originally belonged to Premchand Dharamchand, who entrusted it to the plantiff for sale, and the plantiff alleged that he gave it to the defendant for sale on approval through one Govind Ganesh, who some time ago committed suicide. The plaintiff further alleged that the defendant, after the death of Govind, wrongfully detained the diamond and refused to return it, although he was repeatedly asked to do so, and subsequently appropriated it to his own use. A few months ago the deceased Govind was entrusted with several gold ornaments for the purpose of getting them repaired, but instead of doing so he pledged them and appropriated the proceeds to his own use; then, when pressed to return the ornaments he, being in embarrassed circumstances, committed suicide by swallowing opium, having no money wherewith to redeem the ornaments.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, who appeared for the defendant, denied that his client ever possessed the diamond or that he wrongfully detained it. Mr. Rivett-Carnac also denied the conversion, and disputed the value of the diamond.

His honour, in giving judgment, said that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case, and the witnesses called by him had not given their testimony in a satisfactory manner. His Honour, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs, and certified Rs. 85 as professional costs of the plaintiff's counsel.

THOSE who use Sapolio know full well that "works bear witness who does well." SAPOLIO is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it in cleaning house. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

GIRGAUM SWIMMING BATH.

SINCE the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Girgaum Swimming Bath on Sunday last by His Highness Balsingji, the Thakur Saheb of Wadhwan, who had himself borne the cost of such prizes, another grand Exhibition of Swimming Sports was held in connection with the same Institution on Tuesday last, when a larger number of ladies and gentlemen were present than on the previous occasion. A somewhat different programme was arranged for that afternoon, and the feats performed by the pupils were greatly admired. The prizes given away on the first occasion were produced and laid on a table for the inspection of the visitors The sports being over, Mr. Nusserwanji Hirjibhai Patel, the Honorary Secretary of the Institution, addressed the meeting. Mr. Patel gave a brief history of the Bath which, he said, had been established more than fifteen years ago by its energetic master and proprietor, Mr. P. N. Kerawalla, under the auspices of a supervising body, whereof Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji was the President, adding that during his long connection with it as secretary, extending over nearly a decade and a half, he had always found Mr Kerawalla doing his utmost to successfully conduct and maintain the Institution even at some sacrifice to himself. He believed that the visitors were satisfied with what they had seen, and hoped that with the advance of physical education in this city, a much larger number than heretofore would assist themselves of the benefit of the Institution. Thankfully acknowledging the encouragement given to the Bath by men like the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley and others, Mr. Patel said that that learned Judge, than whom a more competent judge of athletic and swimming sports could hardly be found in this city had, on the occasion of his visit to the Bath a few years ago, expressed himself satisfied with the training given and the instruction imparted in the institution in so useful and life-preserving an art as swimming. Mr. Patel then referred to the visit of the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan on Sunday last, and thankfully acknowledging the honor done and the encouragement given by His Highness to those concerned with the Institution, he stated that the project of opening a swimming bath near the sea, to which His Highness had pointedly referred, was that of Mr. Kerawalla, and that it was with reference to that project of Mr. Kerawalla only that His Highness had agreed to give the support referred to by his esteemed friend, Mr. Nana Morojee, and himself in their respective addresses to the assemblage on Sunday last. In conclusion Mr. Patel said that owing to limited accommodation, a limited number of invitations only had to be issued on the occasion of His Highness's visit, but at the desire of several families another exhibition had to be held that afternoon, and he thanked the ladies and gentlemen for their kind presence on the occasion.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

DR. K. N. BHADURJEE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes :—It is simply slaying the slain to criticise the veracious Mr. Holt-Hallett, the retired Executive Engineer of Burmah, who never has set foot in a single cotton mill in the country. Still, Dr. Bhadurji did yeoman service as the accredited representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association by traversing most exhaustively and accurately every one of the fallacious statements in which that intensely interested advocate of pious Lancashire has been and is still indulging regardless of official and non-official contradictions. Dr. Bhadurji did further service when, outside the Congress Hall, he captured that wild bull of Burmah and impaled him on the horns of the dilemma which his own frenzy invented. The series of questions he challenged Mr. Hallett to answer were perfectly logical and incisive.

The *Gujerat Darpan* remarks :—Dr. Bhadurji has deserved his laurels well. The Northbrook Club has honoured the young Parsi doctor with a dinner, at which some of the prominent native gentlemen resident in London were present. The complete defeat which he has inflicted on that very obstrusive gentleman, Mr. Holt-Hallett, alone, is sufficient to prove that he has done his duty well. We do not know whether he has carried the campaign into the enemy's country, i. e, into Lancashire. But from what the London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says, it is certain that he proved more than a match for the retired Executive Engineer from the banks of the Irrawaddy. The testimony of the foreign delegates and for that reason the most unbiassed one was in favour of Dr. Bhadurji.

The *Indian Spectator* is of opinion :—Dr. Bhadurji has done good work as the delegate of the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Hygienic Congress. He has proved more than a match to Mr. Holt-Hallet, whose highly inaccurate and exaggerated statements about the condition of our mill-operatives he has exposed with his usual ability. We are glad that Dr. Bhadurji produced a favourable impression on the Congress. The Government of Bombay would have im not as a Government delegate, and therefore he ad to go on behalf of the millowners; and the millwners could not have made a better selection.

LORD WENLOCK *vs.* MR. CAINE.

Referring to the controversy between Lord Wenlock and Mr. Caine, the *Rast Goftar* remarks :—Lord Wenlock spoke under strong provocation, no doubt; but we think His Excellency ought not to have so recklessly given himself away in the speech delivered by him at Perambore. He affirmed more than once that all that Mr. Caine had written was "absolutely and maliciously untrue." The information with which he was supplied by his Indian correspondent was "absolutely untrue," and his allegation that Government was neglecting its duty was denounced as "an absolute, downright falsehood." There is too much of absolutism in all this, and much else besides, that the Governor was pleased to say in his address. Language of this sort may suit political gladiators fighting in the arena of free English public life, but it is lamentably out of place in the mouth of an Indian Governor. In the native mind the personality of the ruler is associated with a sober dignity and an exalted impassiveness, which is not supposed to be ruffled by anything that inferior mortals may say. They are supposed to be too elevated in their eminence to be touched or affected by the breath mortal man. Lord Weulock ought to have seen that the conditions of political life in India are entirely different from those in England, and we are sure he would have consulted his dignity and position better by abstaining from the use of such instruments of political warfare as may be allowable in a party politician in England.

The *Indu Prakash* states :—A letter of Mr. Caine's charging the Government of Madras with remissness of duty in regard to famine has upset the equanimity of Lord Wenlock, and speaking at Perambor his Lordship characterized the letter as "maliciously false," with many hard words about Mr. Caine himself. Mr. Caine's letter was based upon information supplied to him by a correspondent from Madras, who is now generally admitted to have been somewhat inaccurate in his statements. Mr. Caine is a very earnest man, and believing his correspondent to be in earnest, wrote in his usual style, sharply denouncing the Madras Government. Even after Lord Wenlock's reproof, Mr. Caine affirms that his correspondent was well-informed, and that he adheres to his statement. Whatever the truth or untruth of the statements, however, it is generally felt that it was undignified on the part of his Excellency of Madras to have indulged in indignant vituperation.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks :—Lord Wenlock ought to have thought twice before venturing his flippant and unseemly remarks upon the reputed author of *Picturesque India*. If the Governor of Madras had to bandy words with Mr. Caine he could have done so through a private epistle. A public utterance devoted to running down an otherwise good and well-meaning countryman is to our mind incompatible with the dignity of her Majesty's representative in India. In his Excellency's entire speech, which savours of bad taste all round, there occurs one sentence on which different constructions can naturally be imposed at first sight.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says : According to information received from St. Petersburg, the Czar was at first against the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to France, but at last gave way, leaving it to the Grand Duke to do what he liked. The latter resolved to avoid anything that could possibly afford a pretext for a demonstration, and kept his arrival in Paris a secret. When he heard of the great preparations made at Vichy for his reception, he telegraphed to his Imperial brother for instructions. The Czar answered laconically. "Quand le vin est tire, il faut le boire," or "As the wine is drawn you must drink it."

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THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

THE further hearing of this case was resumed on Monday before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Woodroffe, with Mr. A. M. Dunne, instructed by Mr. Buckland, of Messrs. Sanderson and Company, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Inverarity, of Bombay, with Messrs. M. M. Ghose and Pearson, instructed by Mr. Geddes, of Messrs. Morgan and Company, appeared for the defence.

The first witness called was Albert Abid, who, on being examined by Mr. Woodroffe, said that he was Chamberlain to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and knew Mr. Jacob. He recollected seeing him at Bombay in January last at Watson's Esplanade Hotel. He met Mr. Jacob at that hotel. He had some conversation with him. Mr. Jacob told him that he had been to Hyderabad and seen the Nizam, and was much pleased with the result of the transaction he had with him. He then told witness that there was a large and magnificent diamond for sale, and he asked witness to enable him to sell it to the Nizam. He asked Mr. Jacob if he had already mentioned the matter to the Nizam, and he said that he had. Mr. Jacob, in reply to a question as to the price of the diamond, said it was worth a crore and twenty lakhs of rupees. Witness said that that was a very large price, and he did not think the Nizam would purchase it. Mr. Jacob said that if the Nizam saw the stone he would be sure to purchase it, as there was not its equal in the world. Mr. Jacob also said to witness that if he went with him he would show him the model at Mr. David Sassoon's place. Witness said all right he would go. On arriving at the office of Mr. David Sassoons', Mr. Jacob asked witness to wait downstairs, and he would go up and bring the model, for if he was to go up with him, they would know that he (witness) belonged to the Nizam. After a short interval, Mr. Jacob came down, and said that the model was not there, as some one had taken it away. Mr. Jacob said, never mind he would telegraph to Paris and obtain another, and asked witness to use his influence with the Nizam and try and get it sold. If he succeeded in doing so, he would get a large commission. Witness said that he would try. Mr. Jacob asked how long witness was going to serve the Nizam, for if the diamond was sold, he would not need to serve him any longer. Mr. Jacob again pressed him to try and effect the sale. A day or two after, witness left for Hyderabad, leaving Mr. Jacob behind in Bombay. He subsequently saw Mr. Jacob at Hyderabad on February to the best of his recollection. The first interview he had with Mr. Jacob at Hyderabad was during the festival of "Mowlah-Ali-Oursh." There was a case in connection with one Byrubjee, and the Nizam was desirous of consulting Mr. Jacob about it. The Nizam asked witness if he knew where Mr. Jacob was, and witness said, "Yes, in Calcutta." The Nizam said, "Send for him by telegram." Mr. Jacob arrived ten days after the despatch of the telegram. When Mr. Jacob first arrived he said nothing, but brought some things for sale to the Nizam, and placed them before him. The Nizam looked at them and bought a few. Then Mr. Jacob was asked to remain at Hyderabad, but he said that he wished to go to Bombay. The Nizam had not referred to the case of Byrubjee, and the prolonged stay was causing him loss. Mr. Jacob then got his bill passed, and got permission to be away for six or seven days, and left for Bombay. At the expiration of his leave, he returned to Hyderabad bringing some jewellery, old coins and goldmohurs. He produced them before the Nizam, who was very pleased with the articles. After the things were removed, the Nizam retired. Mr. Jacob said to witness that he had got the model, and he wanted to speak about it himself to the Nizam, and asked witness to stay where he was while he went on. Witness, however, went with Mr. Jacob and stood behind him before the Nizam. He could see and hear well what went on. Mr. Jacob said to the Nizam that he had already spoken of the diamond, which was worth a crore and twenty lakhs of rupees, but he could get it for much less money. He then took the model out and showed it to the Nizam. The Nizam asked Mr. Jacob how cheap he could get it. Mr. Jacob said, "Your Highness can mention an amount," to which His Highness asked Mr. Jacob to fix the sum. Mr. Jacob said he was willing to sell it for 46 lakhs of rupees. The model was shown when Mr. Jacob said he could sell the diamond cheap. This (produced) was the model shown to the Nizam. When Mr. Jacob said he could get the stone for 46 lakhs, the Nizam said that he would buy it on the condition that it was to be a "pussun or no pussun" transaction. Mr. Jacob agreed to this, and said he would get the stone out by incurring expenses of insurance, &c., and that if His Highness would purchase it, he (Mr. Jacob) would become a great man, and would come round every year to salaam His Highness, and he would give up his trade as a jeweller. Mr. Jacob said on these conditions His Highness would have to deposit 23 lakhs in a bank in his (Mr. Jacob's) name. The Nizam said "very well," he would deposit the amount, but it was distinctly to be understood that it was a "pussun or no pussun" transaction. Mr Jacob said that if His Highness approved of the diamond, he could pay the other 23 lakhs; if not, he (Mr. Jacob) would have to bear all the expenses incurred.

Mr. Jacob said that 23 lakhs were to be deposited in the Bank in his name, so that the owner of the stone could trust Mr. Jacob with it to show the Nizam. The money was to remain in the Bank until the Nizam saw the diamond. This was the arrangement made by the Nizam himself, to which Mr. Jacob acquiesced, and said he would expend Rs. 50,000 out of his own pocket to get the diamond out. Mr. Jacob left Hyderabad six or seven days after this interview. The model was left there, and witness kept it with the other articles belonging to the Nizam. The jewels that Mr. Jacob had sold to the Nizam were paid for on the day of Mr. Jacob's departure. Mr. Jacob first asked witness to persuade the Nizam to advance him Rs.50,000 on account to get the diamond. Witness told Mr. Jacob to give in his bill, and he would be paid in full. A portion was paid in Hyderabad and a portion in Bombay. He knows Mr. Jacob's signature This letter (produced) is in Mr. Jacob's writing. The sum Rs 1,63,472 was the money that was due for the jewels which he had brought to Hyderabad, and sold to His Highness before he got leave to go to Bombay. This letter (produced) also bears Mr. Jacob's signature. Mr. Jacob wrote making constant demands on witness at that time from Bombay. He also wrote to witness to return the model, but he did not do so, as the money had been sent to Mr. Jacob. This letter, dated 24th May, was also Mr. Jacob's. Witness showed it to His Highness. [Some more letters were shown to witness and identified.] Witness heard that Mr. Jacob had withdrawn the 23 lakhs from the Bank, and sent him a telegram on the 14th of July about it. In reply he received a telegram from Mr. Jacob to the effect that if "no—pussuned," the money would be returned, and the diamond would go to Patiala, and that he had given the Alliance Bank security for the balance of the money. Mr. Jacob was very much annoyed, because one Punna Lall's things were taken before the Nizam, but witness telegraphed Mr. Jacob that Punna Lall's things had been returned- (Telegram from Mr. Jacob to Abid : "No advice from Bank of Bengal. I lose Rs. 50,000, and perhaps the diamond also.) The signature to that telegram was Mr. Jacob's.—*Englishman.*

MR. DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY, who made his first appearance on the London stage, the other night, both as a dramatist and an actor continues, in "The Contemporary Review" for September, his impressions of "the Antipodeans." One of his discoveries was, he tells us, that the wanderer in those climes who has a literary reputation is in one particular a person to be pitied; he is certain to be buried under an avalanche of manuscripts. In a town in New Zealand two elderly ladies called at his hotel, and one of them confided to his care as something precious the manuscript of a three-act drama, requesting him to collaborate in finishing the work, and to secure for it a London production. The earliest lines of the drama, which was without title or list of personages, were found to run thus : —"Somebody has tolled (sic) Alice that she is no wife, but she is a wife. Three days later Alice's horse throughs (sic) Alice at the husband's door and his leg is broken." "I left it (says Mr. Murray) free of those 'finishing touches' I had been asked to supply, resolved that no meddling of mine should destroy its native charm."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTING SYRUP is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPAFY, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER Majesty's Steamer Lapwing left the Government Dock yesterday.

THE British s.s. Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A Delargy, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Pandora, 1,781 tons, Captain G Mettel, cleared yesterday for Trieste via Red Sea ports, with a general cargo, and 9 deck passengers.

THE British s s Cedar Branch, 1,645 tons, Captain H Ritson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with a cargo of 78,567 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE British s.s. Alboin, 649 tons, Captain H. Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok via Singapore, with a cargo of timber, Mr H A Rose as cabin and 10 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain J A Magenis, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr J C Low, Mr R J S Savi, Lieut A G Ralph, Mr and Mrs R N Bezonjee and infant, Mr James Mackintosh, and 5 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Sullamut	2691	Webber	A	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Sculptor	850	McAdam	G	B & P S N Co
„ H. Bolckow	639	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
„ Gutenfels	1750	Thormann	F	Glade & Co
Barque G Caladh	510	Lamont	G	.....
S.S. Cy of Dundee	2612	Halley	O	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Hindoo	130	Atkinson	Q	K Jeewandas
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Bheema		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Ganges	1490	Roberts	1	P & O S N Co
„ Persia	2317	Hutchinson	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Lombardy	1725	Cole	5	P & O S N Co
„ Pandora	1781	Mettel	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Orion	18 3	Orlando	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Chupra	1432	Brown	10	B I S N Co
Barque Valiant	1582	Valiant	11	H A H H Abdoola
S.S. Iran	2316	Delargy	13	E Bates & Co
„ Oriental	939	Forbes	16	B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Alboin (s)	Johnston	Bangkok, Aug 23.
	Cedar Branch (s)	Ritson	Batoum, Aug 25.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Iran (s)	Delargy	Marseilles.
	Landaura (s)	Magenis	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Pandora, Captain Mettel, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVALS.
13 Trade Winds ship. Ritchie.....Liverpool, June 3.

DEPARTURES.
Sept. 13.—Steamers Goalpara and Pent. kota, and ship Cape St. Vincent.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—75 bales wool, Jadowjee Khimjee; 139 bales wool Nuthoo Laljee; 90 bales goat hair and 70 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy.
Sullamut s—280 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Peraj; 75 bales gunny rags, M Heerachand; 1,139 bales cotton waste and 124 bales twist, Owen and Okell; 4,000 cwts wheat, T Nuthoo; 4,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Wells and Co; 4,000 cwt wheat, Lyon and Co; 7,500 cwts jowari, Dharsee Nanjee and Co.
City of Dundee s—15 bales goat skins, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—63 cwts ivory, Nanjebhoy Goolam Hoosen; 12 cwts ivory, E Passim and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—100 bales cotton, Tulockchand and Shapoorjee; 75 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ganges s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, E Sippinner and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, W. and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Commander s—150 cwts gun, Otto Martin; 275 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Pandora s—5,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orion s—225 bales twist C Ebrahim; 700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Lombardy s—1 case Cambay stone, E Noordin and Co; 325 cwts raisins and 75 cwts jurdalloo, Quan Lun Enoo: 29 cwts cloves and 4 cwts peacock feathers, Yue Lun Ching; 251 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 25 bales twist, N B Mody and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—247 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 88 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 18.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
5103-91—Naran Jetha *vs* the Municipal Commissioner and others—Crawford, B and Co.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.
707—Payne G and S—Toolsidas Kissondas *vs* Ootumchund Maneckchund—Bhaishunker and K.
708—Payne G and S.—Toolsidas Kissondas *vs* Ootumchund Maneckchund—Bhaishunker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE TELANG.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
183-91—Payne G and S—Allarukhia Vuzeer *vs* Jafferbhoy Mahomed Sajun and others—Nanu and H. Part heard.
122-91—Macfarlane, E, and H—Moorarjee Jootha and others *vs* Waghjee Mooljee—Wadia and G.
492-91—In person—Shaik Goolamaily Sheerazee *vs* Abdoolahoy Mahomedbhoy Roshniwalla.
407-90—Chitnis, M and M—Lulloobhoy Nanabhoy Parakh *vs* Bai Jivee—Janardhan and A.
153-91—Chalk, W and S—Racjee Purushram Acharia and others *vs* Kesow Koosaba Acharia and others—Craigie, L and O, and Bhaishunker and K.
58-91—Roughton and B—Memon Mahomed Oosman *vs* Memon Cassumally—Macfarlane, E and H.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 17.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th September, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	11	45 a.m.	2	1
Teheran	17	2	14 p.m.	..	32
Suez	17	2	50 p.m.	..	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 17th September, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	35	..	5
„ Kurrachee	...	17	..	1
„ Madras	..	24	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 16.
10 p.m. .. .. 77·6

THURSDAY, SEPT. 17.
6 a.m. .. .. 78·2
10 a.m. .. .. 82·3
2 p.m. .. .. 83·3
4 p.m. .. .. 79·5

Holloway's Pills.—Changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most careful of their health, and particular in their diet. These corrective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs. They augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and the impossibility of its doing harm.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Burne, Lt-Col, Beng, Comdt, Malwa Bhil Corps, on leave, s from Sidarpur.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Molesworth, Lt-Col, Beng, R A, from Rawalpindi.
Dunsterville, Lt, Beng, 20th Punj Inf, on leave, from Mian Mir.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 17.

Ralph, Lt, Ms Staff Corps, to join, to Mangalore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette.*—September 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made :—

23rd Bombay Infy (2nd Batn Rifle Regt)—Havaldar Ganpat Kadam to be Jamadar, vice Kalicharam Pathak, pensioned.

The services of Surgn H Herbert, FFCS, IMS, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ind S C, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secry of State for India:—Lieut J Talbot, 2nd Batn Royal Munster Fusiliers, offig Squadn Officer, 1st Bo Lancers.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut Col, subject to H M's approval :—Major James Nicholson Sodon Kirkwood.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India :—Lieut P A Smarthwaite, S C, Wing Officer, 3rd Bo Light Inf, for one year.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate:—Cond W H Steel, Ord Dept.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secry of State for India to retire from the Service, subject to H M's approval:—Col C D P Payne, Ind S C.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officers have been permitted by the Secry of State for India to return to duty :—Major A W. Proudfoot, Ind S C; Capt D C W Harrison, Ind S C; Cond R W Dyer, Ord Dpt and Sub-Cond F Ford, Ord Dept.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India (Ceylon) on medical certificate, under the Leave Rules for the S C :—Lieut T A Harrison, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 25th Regt (3rd Batn Rifle Regt) B Infy, for three months.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev H Rountree, Chaplain of Neemuch, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

The following appointment is made :—The Rev L M Haslope, M A, on being relieved at Aden, to officiate as Chaplain of Neemuch until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the furlough on medical certificate for one year granted to Mr E C K Ollivant, C S, CIE, Pol Agent, Kathiawar, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India into special leave on private affairs for six months.

Mr Ollivant has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A D Fordyce, actg Cantonment Mag of Deesa, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A L Hughes, actg Cantonment Mag of Ahmedabad, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

Mr E

WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! !

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

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SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

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FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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Rush Chairs at Re. 1 only.
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Customers will be waited upon and Orders taken.
All Orders will be promptly attended to.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 15. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

WITH the Banks closed for three days, and business in most directions more or less suspended for the Parsee New Year holidays, our weekly budget is again a small one, and contains no item of unusual interest. There has been more doing in Cotton both for export and local consumption, and prices are somewhat higher; but in Wheat and Seeds transactions have been on a small or moderate scale, in quiet markets, though with some advance in rates for the former, and for Linseed. Exchange, after being weak and drooping, was rather firmer at closing for the holidays on Monday evening, though with rates a shade lower than they were last Thursday; but the market may be expected to reopen at a material decline to-morrow, following the drop in the price of Silver meantime. Government Paper is unchanged. Money is as easy as ever. Freights have been weak, with little demand for tonnage. The position of Imports is unchanged, and business continues to drag both in its ready and arrival branches.

MONEY.—The Presidency Bank's Cash Balance which, according to the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, stood at 356¼ lakhs at the end of last week, had thus increased to about the same extent as, during the previous week, it had diminished; and the figures given disclosed a material diminution in the trade demand in the period covered by the Return, compared with some increase in that direction shown by the preceding Statement. A considerable accession to Private Deposits was again shown; but instead of an important increase in Loans there was a sensible decrease in this item, while the increase in Bills Discounted was comparatively slight, the net result being a falling off of 10⅞ lakhs in trade requirements—a state of things to which the prolonged dulness of business generally, deepened by numerous native holidays, has continued to conduce. When the Bank of Bombay closed for the holidays on Monday evening the minimum rate was still 2 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened irregularly on last mail day, with 1s. 5 3-16d. quoted for Bank Demand, but nothing was given at the rate, and the market soon settled down to the closing quotations given in our last weekly report. Business was still extremely quiet, a little Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 5¼d., and demand at 1s. 5 5-32d. having been all that transpired, and buyers felt the continued absence of Merchants' Bills. Forward Telegraphic was quoted at 1s. 5¼d. for January transfer, and 1s. 5 9-32d. for February; and Credits at 1s. 5 19-32d. for January delivery. On Saturday the market was weak at another slight decline on previous quotations; and 1s. 5 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits was available for all the month without bringing out any Bills. A moderate amount of Telegraphic, for transfer late this month, was taken at 1s. 5¼d., but this was the only business reported. A decline of 1-32d. on Saturday evening's rates was quoted at opening on Monday morning, say 1s. 5 3-32d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 5 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but a firmer feeling having set in this was recovered, and the market closed steady at the previous quotations for ready business, not to reopen till to-morrow on account of the Parsee New Year holidays, Telegraphic, for January, having been quoted at 1s. 5¼d.

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 5½d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-32d.	"
Do.	4 do.	1s. 5¼d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 5 5-16d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 5 15-32d.	"
Documents	3 do.	1s. 5½d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 5¾d.	"
Francs	3 do.	183¼	"
Do.	6 do.	184¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER remained steady all day last Friday at the previous evening's closing rates, say 107 15-16 for cash, 107⅞ for the next settlement at the end of this month, and 107 9-16 for the 28th October account, but with little fresh business doing. The market remained steady to the end of the week, but with few fresh transactions reported. Rates for Fours for cash and the October account were unaltered at 107 15-16 and 107 9-16, respectively; but for this month's settlement an advance of 1-16d. was established, at 107 13-16. A quiet feeling prevailed again on Monday, and little fresh business was transacted; but rates for Fours were steady, closing for the holiday's at 107 15-16 for Money, 107⅞ for next settling day on the 30th instant, and at 107½ for the end of October account. The nominal quotation for 4½ per cents. has remained at 106.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is ¼ per cent. lower, at 113. Port Trust Bonds are unchanged, at 104½.

SHARES.—Although business, limited to three days during the past week by the holidays, has been upon a small scale, the improved feeling in the market for Cotton Mill Scrip, induced by the short time movement, has continued, and our quotations this evening show a further advance in a number of instances compared with those which ruled a week ago. Western India Mill Shares have advanced Rs. 30 per share; New Great Eastern and Jevraz Balloo, Rs. 20 each; Alliance, Coorla, Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit, Rs. 15 each; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, David, Empress, and Khatao Mucunji, Rs. 10 each; Howard and Bullough, Empress, Khangaum Manufacturing, and Oriental, Rs. 5 each; Southern Mahratta, Rs. 2½; and Anglo-Indian, Rs. 2; while Framji Petit have declined Rs. 10; Mazagon, Jamshed, and China Rss. 5 each; and Leopold Re. 1. Hingoli Pres hares are Rs. 7½ lower. Alcock, Ashdown haves advanced Rs. 5. Port Canning are Rs. 15 lower. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no improvement in the demand for staple *Grey Goods* during the past holiday-broken week; and though Stocks continue to become gradually heavier in presence of the comparatively small off-take, holders, supported by Manchester, are steady in their pretensions, and we call prices generally unaltered at last Thursday's quotations. In *Bleached*, *Dyed*, *Turkey-Red*, and *Printed* Goods also we have no change to notice, last week's quotations still serving all round. *Local* Goods also are running more into stock, but rates are unaltered. The clearances of *Imported* Goods are put down at 1,500 packages since last Thursday; and of *Local* Goods 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been passing in *Imported Twist* in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates. The Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* at Hongkong, Shanghai, and in Japan, for the fortnight ending on Monday, were wired as 26,000 bales, with Exchange on Bombay Rs. 221. The Sales here for the week have aggregated 20,000 bales; but owing to the holidays no official quotations have been issued to-day.

METALS.—*Copper* has been steady at an advance of 4 annas per cwt., and *Yellow Metal* has advanced 2 annas per cwt. in a quiet market; but little has been doing in either metal. *Iron* is quiet and unchanged in value, with only a small business passing.

COAL.—Sales are reported of a cargo of Ocean Merthyr Cardiff at Rs. 13½ per ton; of 1,000 tons of Davion's West Hartley, at Rs. 13¾; and of 500 tons of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff for September-October shipment, at Rs. 14½ per ton; but the holidays have latterly interrupted business in this market as in others.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Following the publication of the Washington Agricultural Bureau report, a better demand for this staple has been felt both from shippers and the local Mills, and a moderate business has been done in the aggregate at rather higher rates, especially for Dharwar in a steady, when not firm, market. Spinners have taken about 7,000 bales, consisting, mainly, of Oomra-kinds, Dhollera and Bhownugger, Dharwar, and Bengal; while, for export, the purchases sum up about 4,500 bales of Compta in Oomra descriptions, Westerns, Dharwar, and Bengals. The market closed firm with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy higher than they ruled a week ago.

IN the Bengal circle, where more than enough rain had fallen for the Cotton crop, excepting the Beawar district, where the fall had been only some 7 inches, against an average to the end of this month of 18½ inches, and where more was wanted, a break in the weather was generally needed according to the telegraphic advices published on Monday, serious damage to the plants from too much rain in the Cawnpore district, reported last week, being confirmed. At Nagpore, also, there had been a further superfluous fall of 2¼ inches since the middle of last week, slightly damaging the plants; but throughout the Oomera circle generally the Cotton crop was flourishing, the plants being in flower at Barsee, where they could scarcely look better. There had been no more rain at Broach, and accounts from that district continued favourable. There had also been no further rain to speak of in the Dhollera circle, and though the plants continued to flourish in all the districts, they needed more, especially at Bhownugger. At Bellary, Cotton-sowing was going on at last. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the absence of further rain was still causing anxiety.

The telegrams to hand to-day report slight rain in two or three districts of the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles; but generally the position of the Cotton crops was unchanged since the beginning of the week. The plants were flourishing in the former circle and in flower at Barsee, Dhulia, and Jalgaum: at Broach they could scarcely look better; and in the Dhollera circle they continued to flourish, though they required more rain.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 165	3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good	" 151	3⅜d.
Do. Good	" 145	3¼d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 174	3⅜d.
Do. Good do.	" 162	3¼d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 166	3 11-16d.
Do. Good	" 155	3 15-32d.
Broach, Fine	" 200	4 13-32d.
Do. Good	" 182	4 1-32d.
Bolatee, Fine	" 167	3 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 154	3 7-16d.
Do. Good	" 145	3⅜d.
Dhollera, Fine	" 187	4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	" 175	3⅝d.
Do. Good	" 165	3 11-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 163	3 11-16d.
Westerns, Good	" 161	3 9-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For six days	8,232	3,026	3,769
From 1st Jan. to 15th September	1,810,482	1,881,219	1,671,212
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For six days	815	440	2,319
From 1st Jan. to 15th September	976,382	1,370,775	1,202,918
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For six days	6,191	791	678
From 1st Jan. to 15th September	117,091	58,619	28,029

WHEAT remained quiet in tone and with little doing, to the close of last week, a decline of half an anna in the price of *Pessy* having taken place on Friday; but on Monday the market opened with a steady feeling, though with no increase of business, and *Hard Yellow* advanced in value one anna per cwt. Thereafter the market was steady for a time, and subsequently firm, with a moderate business passing, and prices became one anna per cwt. higher for *Delhi*, and afterwards ½ to 1 anna dearer, all round, at the following quotations:—

White Pessy	91 per cent. Rs.	5-7-6	per cwt.
Do.	85 " "	5-6-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	5-4-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-12-6	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-13-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-11-0	"
Hard Red	"	4-7-6	"

SEEDS were dull, with very little doing up to last Saturday evening, and a decline of one anna per cwt. in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* was established; and during the present week transactions in this market have continued to be on a small or very moderate scale, in a quiet or steady market, and *Linseed* has advanced a little on two days. The following are our present quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-11-0	to Rs. 6-13-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-14-0	to " 8-0-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-8-0	to " 7-10-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-10-0	to " 6-14-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for six days	118,795	30,409	29,357
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th Sept.	11,812,018	4,887,823	5,030,597
Linseed for six days	22,727	13,421	12,345
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th Sept.	4,340,249	2,062,335	1,752,567
Rapeseed for six days	31,118	827	22,566
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th Sept.	1,327,576	887,316	1,803,872
Gingelly seed for six days	434	285	1,131
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th Sept.	972,102	684,232	656,932

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for six days	37,876	...	98,250
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th Sept.	10,238,674	3,864,508	4,555,660
Linseed for six days	3,000	21,426	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th Sept.	3,973,882	1,781,159	1,803,566
Rapeseed for six days	...	...	38,672
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th Sept.	1,163,596	671,351	1,750,553
Gingelly seed for six days	...	...	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 15th Sept.	1,021,532	837,662	703,945

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 17.

The Mail steamer Sutlej from Aden has arrived.

The Mail steamer Paramatta from Australia has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4¼d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95
3 per cent. French Rentes	95⅞ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76 9-16
4½ per cent. "	75⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	44½

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CURSETJEE—September 11, at Thana, the wife of J M Cursetjee, of a son.

DEATH.

AINSWORTH—September 17, Sophia Amelia, at the residence of her son, J W Seager, near the Bombay Flour Mill, Oomrawarry, aged 55 years 8 months and 14 days. The funeral will arrive at Sewree Cemetery this (Friday) evening, at 5 o'clock. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FITZGERALD—August 31, at Lucknow, the wife of G A Fitzgerald, of a son.
GREGSON—September 3, at Fyzabad, the wife of G W Gregson, of a daughter.
LEWES—September 11, at 13, London Street, Calcutta, the wife of John H Lawes, of a daughter.
MALCOLM—September 11, at Berhampur, Monsh dabad, the wife of James G Malcolm, Ramnagger, Patkabadie, of a daughter (still born).
RULE—September 6, at St. John's Hill, Bangalore, the wife of Wm Rule, D P W, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RANSOM—BARBER—September 12, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by special license, Henry Edward Ransom, Bengal Civil Service, to Amy, youngest daughter of Mrs Barber, late of Kingswood Lodge, Lewisham.

DEATHS.

SPENCER—September 10, at Lahore, from rheumatic fever, in his fifty-second year, Robert Spencer, Pleader, High Court, son of the late Major Robert Spencer, late 26th Light Infantry.
TURNER—September 13, at Cossipore, Calcutta, Annie, the dearly beloved wife of W B Turner, aged 40 years one month and 3 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1891.

CHOLERA has now been present for a week upon two men-of-war in Bombay Harbour, and as yet no notification of the imposition of quarantine upon vessels arriving from Bombay has been received from the International Sanitary Board. Is this an indication that the Board are beginning to lose faith in quarantine as a precaution necessary to be adopted whenever there is anything abnormal in the cholera conditions of an Indian port? If so, the International Congress of Hygiene, at which, if we mistake not, the Board was represented, is already beginning to bear fruit. Oddly enough, however, the discredited methods of quarantine have recently found an apologist in the English press in the person of an anonymous correspondent, who took exception to the *Times'* definition of quarantine as a "homage to the ignorance of the vulgar, and an exploded superstition and one which no one could be found to support before a scientific audience." It is a striking confirmation of this view of the matter that although continental practitioners assembled in great strength at the Congress in London last month, none of them took advantage of the opportunity which it gave them to say a good word for quarantine. Two such leading authorities as Dr. Cuningham, formerly Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and Inspector-General Lawson, read papers in which the futility of quarantine was very confidently asserted, and no one seems to have cared to present the other side of the case. Does this mean that this much lauded device is, after all, admitted by continental authorities to be, as the *Times* says, a homage paid to the ignorance of the vulgar, and that they shrink from the attempt to offer a scientific vindication of it? Any how, the Congress has come and gone, and the only defence of quarantine that was offered during its session was given in an anonymous letter to the newspapers. The defence, it must be admitted, ought not to fail for want of assurance on the part of the writer who offers it. All modern research and discovery, he alleges, tend to support the principles which underlie quarantine; and as for practice, many recent English laws, such as those relating to compulsory notification of infectious disease, the isolation of fever hospitals, cattle disease acts, and so on, are nothing more nor less than quarantine under another name. The obvious answer to the latter contention is that the measures enumerated deal with the sick, whereas quarantine deals with the whole, and subjects healthy men and women to restraints as severe as though they were pest stricken. As to the scientific principles involved, it is characteristic of quarantine that it ignores the most important principle in the controversy. It observes the fact that immunity from cholera is to be had much more efficiently by removing the insanitary conditions which invite it when the epidemic is in the air, than by excluding persons who have come from an infected locality. Seven years have passed since the last great epidemic in Europe, when the state medicine of France and Spain and Italy offered protection against the pest by fumigations of men and animals and things, down even to letters in transit through the post. It is said that faith in these precautions has died out in the interval. If that is the case so much the better. But if Naples be excepted—for a large outlay on sanitary works has been expended there—the whole of the Mediterranean towns which sought safety in quarantine and sulphur fumes are, from the point of view of sanitation, in precisely the same situation as in 1884. This is one of the positive evils that result from quarantine. It leads people to rest their faith in measures that are not remedies, and to neglect the precautions that lie nearest at hand, costly though they may be. Even the latter apologist for quarantine has doubts of the possibility of carrying it out as a practical measure. He frankly admits that it is impossible in countries where daily and hourly overland and over sea international communication exists; but thinks it both possible and effective in such a country as Egypt. This, however, virtually surrenders the whole case. For the confession amounts to this—that it is not worth while to try to impose quarantine in the countries which have crowded lines of communication with the seats of infection; but that it is worth while to impose it where the communication is limited and infrequent. Now there are two things that the champions of quarantine have to explain before their argument can be accepted. They have to explain the absolute immunity which was enjoyed by England during the epidemic of 1884 and 1885, whose lines of communication with India set out from at least ten ports. They have further to take up the challenge which has been addressed to them time after time to adduce a single authenticated instance of cholera having been conveyed to any European boat by a ship arriving from India. It was pretty confidently asserted during the time of the Egyptian epidemic in 1883 that the cholera had been carried to Egypt by the steamer "Timor" from Bombay. The truth is that there was not a single case of cholera on board; but that there were many cases in Egypt some weeks before the "Timor" reached Port Said. Yet this attempt to assign an Indian origin to cholera, east of the Red Sea, came in nearer success than any that have been made. The case for quarantine, indeed, rests on the assumption that, as expressed by the *Times* correspondent, it is a zymotic disease caused by germs which can be, and usually are, transmitted from person to person. Here again it is a pity that some continental believer in quarantine did not come forward at the Congress last month and give a reason for the faith that is in him. Dr. Lawson there called upon those who hold the theory that man alone diffuses cholera to prove that persons infected by the disease have arrived at the points where it has not appeared before it commences there; and that the first attacks in the new locality have been in persons exposed as infected cases. But there are an overwhelming number of instances in which the outbreak has been simultaneous in places between which there could be no possible communication. Dr. Cuningham's theory that atmospheric currents are the chief agents in the dissemination of cholera leaves no room for quarantine, which has not yet been made air-tight. But this is still a theory for which not much more can at present be said than that it has more to recommend it than Dr. Koch's account of the comma bacillus. The comma bacillus ceased to be a serious element in the controversy when it was swallowed by a rival investigator, who, strange to say, lived to declare his contempt for that particular bacillus, as the specific cholera poison. Koch's quarantine would have had a better chance of endurance as an insanitary institution if the comma bacillus had not turned out such an innocuous structure. When the enemy takes the form of a special bacillus it is possible to get at him and to bar the way to him. But when the specific cholera poison turns out to be a parisite common to many diseases, and even to be an organism present in the mouths of healthy persons, the mischief must be sought elsewhere. If it is in the atmosphere, quarantine measures are a mere beating of the air, though that assumption is not necessary to discredit it.

THE report of the working of the Calcutta Small Cause Court in 1890 certainly affords no justification for the idea that the Government of India at one time entertained that in order to make the Calcutta Court equal to its duties, the Act of 1882 would need amending. The Court seems to have done a little towards working off its large stock of arrears, for whereas only 26,117 cases were instituted last year, 26,510 were disposed off, thus reducing the arrears by nearly four hundred cases. To achieve this result, however, it was necessary to take on a fifth judge for five months of the year, or say for four months if allowance be made for the temporary absence of one of the judges through sickness. If the comparison is not invidious it may be pointed out that the Bombay Small Cause Court disposed of nearly eight thousand more cases in the same period without giving the public cause of complaint. A fifth judge has lately been added, but this has certainly not been done under any such pressure of public discontent as has made the state of the Calcutta Court almost a scandal. The remedy suggested by Government for the inability of the Calcutta Small Cause Court to cope with its work is the reduction of its maximum jurisdiction to suits of a value of Rs. 1,000. If the public in Calcutta are so distrustful of the ability of the judges to exercise their higher powers the proposal may fairly be considered on its merits, but it is strange that while Bombay and Calcutta have been asked what they have to say to a curtailment of jurisdiction, Madras is threatened with a immediate increase of its Small Cause Court jurisdiction to Rs. 5,000, and a permissive increase, at the discretion of the Local Government, to Rs. 10,000. We on this side of India are not in the best position to judge how the case stands, but some of the facts in last year's report of the working of the Small Cause Court in Bengal seem to indicate that some rather precipitate judgments have been formulated on this question in Calcutta. For example, was Sir Comer Petheram quite as deliberate as he might have been when he declared that the mercantile houses of Calcutta habitually abandoned their rights rather than undertake litigation in so inconvenient and expensive a Court as the Small Cause Court? This may be so, but the report for 1890 hardly bears out the assertion. There was a decrease in the number of cases instituted in the Court last year; but this was entirely in suits of small value, whereas the suits of from Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,000—the category to which we suppose Sir Comer Petheram's remarks apply—show an increase of nearly three hundred. However, if Calcutta is profoundly discontented with its Small Cause Court it is not for us to say that the discontent is unwarranted. One fact to which the returns give prominence reminds us of a grievance of our own. The Calcutta Small Cause Court last year made a profit of over a lakh, while the High Court showed a deficit of nearly three lakhs and a half. In Bombay the High Court also shows a deficit and the Small Cause Court a surplus, and yet the Small Cause Court here is located in a building which, if it were swept and garnished, and divested of entomological activities, might serve for one of the central primary schools of the near future, but which is as unsuitable for a court of any kind as a building can be. Now that the Presidency Magistrate has been provided with a Court House that is an ornament to the city, how long ought the five Small Cause Court judges to have to dispense justice in a godown?

THE Municipal Commissioner, who goes home on short leave to-day, has been able, on the eve of his departure, to make an announcement that will be welcome to the Corporation and to the citizens at large. He told the Standing Committee on Wednesday that he had received that morning a communication from the Government of India acquiescing in the prayer of the Corporation for the extension of the term of repayment of the Tansa Water Works Loan. The long controversy has ended—as a good many controversies between the Municipality and Government, between now and Domesday, may have to end—in a compromise. No one here will doubt that the Corporation asked for only a reasonable thing when they requested that the term of repayment of the Loan should be extended to sixty years. English Municipalities have been allowed quite as long a term in the case of loans for works of permanent utility, one instance, indeed, being named in which the Treasury sanctioned as long a term as a hundred years. And here, in the case of the first two instalments of the loan, amounting in the aggregate to forty-seven lakhs, the term of sixty years was at first deliberately sanctioned, emphasis being given to the term by the subsequent provision in the Municipal Act which named sixty years as the maximum time for which the Corporation should be permitted to borrow money. The maximum term of course: but no one will suggest that any work which the Corporation are ever likely to propose will be of more permanent utility than this, or will have greater claim to be allowed the full term of repayment which the Act contemplates. The controversy, we have said, ends in a compromise. The first two instalments of seventeen lakhs and thirty lakhs respectively, will be repaid in sixty years, though at one time it was intended that they should be repaid on the shorter term originally sanctioned; the term for the third and fourth, amounting to fifty lakhs, is forty years; the fifth, of twenty-five lakhs, is to be repaid in fifty years, and the sixth in sixty years. Thus about half the loan will extend over the longer term, and a third of the remainder will be a fifty years loan, leaving only fifty lakhs with the condition of repayment in forty years attached to them. In other words, only a third of the debt will be subject to the stringent condition originally attached to it. The victory is not a victory all along the time it is true, but the Corporation have won rather more than their five points out of ten. It is due to Mr. Acworth to record that the compromise by which the Municipality will gain more than a lakh of rupees per annum, is on the basis of an arrangement that was suggested by Mr. Acworth, though in the first instance it was not approved of by the Committee whom the Corporation appointed to report upon the subject. The case for the Corporation, it is well known, was very cordially supported by the present Governor and his predecessor, to both of whom the city is under an obligation for their advocacy of an exceptionally strong case.

UNDER the old criminal law of England it was necessary, in charging a prisoner with murder, to set out in the indictment all the lesser charges, in order that if the evidence did not warrant a conviction on the capital charge, the jury would be in a position to select for their verdict one of the lesser charges of the indictment. It is plain from the summing up on Tuesday last of Mr. Justice Bayley in the Zanzibar murder case that the procedure in India is of a simpler nature. His lordship in charging the jury said that the prisoner was indicted for murder, but that under the Indian Penal Code, if the evidence warranted it, the jury were entitled to discard the charge for murder pure and simple, which in the Code was called "culpable homicide amounting to murder," and could bring in any one of three other verdicts, viz., "culpable homicide not amounting to murder," "causing death by a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide," and "causing death by misadventure." His lordship read the sections on the Code relating thereto, and explained that a "rash and negligent act" verdict would render the prisoner liable to a punishment not exceeding two years' imprisonment with or without fine in addition, while a verdict of death by misadventure was equivalent to an acquittal. The jury brought in a verdict of causing death by a "rash and negligent act." But in Wednesday's case, where a youth was charged with murdering his wife by strangulation, and the evidence was entirely circumstantial, the result was widely different. The jury brought in a verdict of "culpable homicide not amounting to murder," and thus, though the prisoner escaped hanging, he was brought under the operation of a section of the Code which provides a maximum punishment of ten years' imprisonment. Mr. Justice Bayley, who from the first took a lenient view of the case, and had suggested to the Advocate-General that the charge might be reduced to one of a less aggravated offence than murder, expressed his entire concurrence in the verdict. The Eurasian Buchanan on the previous day was more fortunate. The jury in his case reduced the charge of murder to one of what may be described as a "rash and negligent" use of a revolver "not amounting to culpable homicide," an offence for which the maximum punishment is two years. It may seem a truism to say so, but very much depends upon the choice which the jury may make of the section under which the case is to be brought, and Buchanan, as we have said, was in this respect fortunate.

No more fresh cases of cholera on board the flagship Marathon and H. M. S. Redbreast were reported yesterday; and the patients on board the hospital ship continue progressing favourably, with the exception of two who are still seriously ill.

THE Rev. H. Rountree, Chaplain of Neemuch, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

THE Rev. I. M. Haslope, M. A., will officiate as Chaplain at Neemuch until further orders, on being relieved at Aden.

MR. E. T. CANDY, C. S., who went to England on six months' privilege leave on urgent private affairs, has been granted an extension to furlough for eleven months.

MR. E. HOSKING, Judge and Sessions Judge, Karachi, has been allowed privilege leave for two months and a half, and Mr. T. Hart Davies, C. S., has been appointed to act during Mr. Hosking's absence.

MR. G. A. HIGHT has been appointed to hold charge of the Forest Division of Belgaum, in addition to his own division Dharwar, on the departure on leave of M

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that the Triple Alliance is agreed that a *casus belli* will be through France attacking Italy or Germany, or Russia attacking Austria.

THE BRITISH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The British army manœuvres show that the troops are easily fatigued, the regulation pattern clothes and boots being unsuitable.

CRICKET AVERAGES.

The final cricket averages for the season just concluded place Shrewsbury at the top of the list with an average score of 48 runs.

THE ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS.

PARIS, SEPT. 16.

A performance of the opera Lohengrin was given at the Paris Opera House to-night before an immense audience, and proved a great success. Whilst the performance was proceeding a huge uproarious crowd assembled outside the building, shouting down the name of the composer Wagner, and cheering frantically for Alsace-Lorraine. Incessant scuffles took place between the police and the mob, but nothing serious happened. Over a thousand arrests were made.

SEPT. 17.

No further disturbances have occurred since the demonstration at the Opera House last evening. Only fifty of those arrested by the police have been detained in custody.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 16.

The Democratic Convention of New York State has nominated Mr. Flower for the Governorship of the State.

The Convention has passed a resolution demanding equal value for every dollar circulated, and denouncing Senator Sherman and the Silver Law.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF CHILI.

VALPARAISO, SEPT. 16.

The European Powers have formally notified their recognition of the new Chilian Government.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 16.

The Treasury purchased to-day 400,000 ounces of silver at 97 to 97·20.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

H. M.'s Troopship Malabar, with reliefs for India, sailed yesterday for Bombay.

A FRONTIER RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 17

For the laying of a railway from Peshawar to the Kabul River all the materials required for immediate use are to be stored at Peshawar until next spring.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

No decision will be come to regarding the succession to the Commander-in-Chiefship in India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. R. Elsmie is going on leave, and Colonel H. Grey, C. S. I., will officiate as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab. On Mr. Mackworth Young's return from leave Colonel Grey will revert to the Commissionership of Delhi.

RE-ARMING THE NATIVE TROOPS.

On the 1st April the rearmament of the native cavalry will begin, four hundred being served out monthly. During the next few months the local infantry corps will receive Martinis, Bombay having received and only twelve corps remaining in Madras to be rearmed.

LAWN-TENNIS.

CHALLENGE CUP SINGLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

The final tie in the Challenge Cup Singles was played off last night at the Poona Gymkhana between Major Von Donop and Mr. R. C. Wroughton, and resulted in a win for Major Von Donop; after a good game the score being 6 to 3, 6 to 0.

The following are the ties :—

FIRST TIES.

Captain Vidal beat Lieutenant T. M. Usborne, R. A.—6-2 ; 1-6 ; 6-2.

Lieutenant Cassels beat Lieutenant A. H. Borton.—11-9 ; 4-6 ; 6-1.

Major W. J. Lister, R. E., Captain Newton-King, Captain Lena-Conyngham, Captain Stuart, R. A., Major P. G. Von Donop, R. E., and Major Rainsford Drewbyes.

SECOND TIES.

Captain Newton-King beat Major Lister, R.E.—6-2 ; 3-6 ; 6-2.

Captain Lenox Conyngham beat Captain Vidal.—7-5 ; 6-3.

Lieutenant Cassels beat Captain Stuart.—0-6 ; 6-4 ; 8-6.

Major Von Donop beat Major Rainsford.—6-1 ; 6-0.

THIRD TIES.

Captain Newton, King, beat Captain Lenox Conyngham.—6-4 ; 6-2.

Major Von Donop beat Lieutenant Cassels.—6-1 ; 6-2.

FOURTH TIES.

Major Von Donop beat Captain Newton King.—6-4 ; 6-1.

FINAL.

Major Von Donop beat Mr. R. C. Wroughton.—6-3 ; 6-0.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The above football tournament, which is to be played on the Poona Gymkhana Ground, commences on Saturday, the 19th instant. The following are the draws :—

A. Worcester Regiment, 3rd Team vs. Royal Artillery, Kirkee, 7 a.m., Saturday.

B. K. O. Yorkshire Light Intantry vs. Worcester Regiment, 1st Team, Saturday, 4 p.m.

C. North Lancashire Regiment vs. Cheshire Regiment, Saturday, 5 p.m.

D. 26th Field Battery R. A. vs. King's Own R. L. Regiment, Head-quarters, Monday, 4 p.m.

E. 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers vs. King's Own R. L. Regiment, Sattara Detachment, Monday, 5 p.m.

F. Winner of (A) vs Winner (B), Tuesday, 4 p.m.

G. Winner of (C) vs. Worcester Regiment, 2nd Team, Tuesday, 5 p.m.

H. Winner of (D) vs. Winner of (F), Wednesday, 4 p.m.

I. Winner of (G) vs. Winner of (E) Wednesday, 5 p.m.

Final Winner of (H) vs. Winner of (I), Friday, 5 p.m.

Referee—Colonel Merriman, C.I.E., R. E. Umpires—Major Von Donop, R. E., and Dr. Trask, Honorary Secretary, Captain R. B. Page.

The present holders of the Harris' Cup is the team of the Royal Fusiliers. They are now stationed at Quetta, and have not sent a team this year to compete.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

The fourth tie was played off this evening between the Poona Gymkhana and the 18th Hussars. The game was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators, though it was decidedly a one-sided affair. There was much brilliant dashing play on the part of both the teams, but the Gymkhana, who so clearly wrested victory from the Bombay Gymkhana, were again easy victors, beating the Hussars by 7 goals to 1. In the first period, from the dash and smartness displayed by the Hussars, it was thought they would have made a very much better stand against the Gymkhana, but on entering the second period the Gymkhana completely walked round them, putting up five well made goals within the quarter. Captain Peyton broke the ice in the first quarter just as the bell rang. Captain Le Gallais, whose play was quite phenomenal, put up three out of the five goals made in the second quarter, and Captain Peyton and Dr. Burness were responsible for the other 2. In the third period the Hussars made a much better defence, and had also several spirited dashes for their opponents' goal, but what with defective shooting, and an almost impregnable defence on the part of Poona, nothing ultimately came of them. The ball was then returned to its old position on the field, and a series of shots were made at the Hussars' goal. Nothing further, however, was scored until the final round, when the Hussars got another opportunity of which they made good use. Mr. Richards with a beautiful stroke, made first score for his team. Dr. Burness, however, was allowed a chance in the remaining two minutes, when Poona's seventy goal was scored.

The teams were :—Poona Gymkhana—Captain Peyton, 1 ; Captain Le Gallais 2 ; Dr. Burness 3 ; and Captain Brownrigg back. 18th Hussars :—Mr. Pollock 1 ; Captain Birch 2 ; Mr. Richards 3 ; and Mr. Corbett back. The umpires were Lieutenant Lambert and Mr. Gray. Time-keeper : Mr. Le Mesurier.

FIRST QUARTER.

Captain Le Galais crossed sticks with Captain Birch, when the former secured the ball, but the play was soon removed to the Gymkhana goal. The ball was then driven out, when Dr. Burness made a straight shot at the Hussars' goal, which Mr. Corbett was able to save. When within a couple of feet of the goal a series of flying attacks were made on either goal, and it ended in Captain Peyton getting the ball through. Score :—Poona, 1 ; Hussars, 0. Time, 8 minutes.

Second Period : After two minutes' play Poona got the ball in the mouth of the Hussars' goal, when after a brisk fight Captain Le Gallais got a chance and put the ball neatly between the flags. The sides were now changed, and after a little play the Hussars made a dash at the Poona position, Captain Birch distinguishing himself ; but the ball was driven harmlessly beyond the line. The ball then found it way to the Hussars' territory, when Captain Le Gallais again managed to get the sphere between sticks. Shortly afterwards Capt. LeGallais, who could not be ridden off the ball, with a clear field ahead, made a sensational run, and got the ball through again without opposition. This almost immediately afterwards was repaired, but Capt. Birch disputed possession with Captain Le Gallais ; but Captain Peyton was in a handy position, and struck the ball home for the fifth goal. Dr. Burness, before the close of the period, was accorded a chance, which he seized, and put on another score. Time, 16 minutes, 25 seconds.

In the third quarter the position of the game remained unchanged, the feature of the round being an attempt of the Hussars to score. Time, 24 minutes, 25 seconds.

Fourth Quarter—After three minutes of give-and-take play Mr. Richards and Captain Birch got one ball and raced it down to their opponents' end ; then the former with a magnificent stroke, put the ball, for this first time, through the Gymkhana flags. Two minutes later Mr. Pollock and Mr. Corbett having missed a stroke, Dr. Burness had a hard chance, but he succeeded in getting the ball through from a difficult shot again. The game ended :—Poona 7 goals, Hussars 1.

The final tie takes place on Saturday between the Poona Horse and the Poona Gymkhana.

CRICKET AT POONA.

LORD HARRIS'S XI *VS.* POONA GYMKHANA.

This match was played to-day at Ganeshkhind, in fine weather, before a large number of spectators. The scores were :—

GANESHKHIND.

Col Rhodes, c Steele, b French	28
Dr Martin, b French	22
H E Lord Harris, c Peterkin, b Steele	2
Lieut Bowden Smith, b Wilkins	13
Capt Hon St L Jervis, b French	13
Capt Cox, b French	9
Mr Edgerly, b Wilkins	11
Corpl Sharpe, c Wilson, b French	12
Pte Phillips, c French, b Wilkins	6
Pte Langton, b Wilkins	3
Pte Plumme, not out	1
Extras	14
Total	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Gordon	30	19	0	0
Wilkins	23	39	4	3
French	110	34	8	5
Steele	25	15	0	1
Stuart	20	15	0	0

POONA.

Col Kay, run out	7
Mr Hancock, c Lord Harris, b Sharpe	3
Mr Wilkins, b Cox	45
Mr Wilson, b Sharpe	0
Capt Hon French, st Jervis, b Lord Hariss	16
Major Von Donop, c Martin, b Rhodes	4
Lieut Usborne, b Rhodes	0
Dr Peterkin, b Rhodes	6
Capt Steele, c Langton, b Lord Harris	33
Lieut Stuart, not out	29
Lieut Gordon, c Lord Harris, b Rhodes	11
Extras	6
Total	160

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Lord Harris	145	45	10	2
Sharpe	140	63	11	2
Cox	40	12	4	1
Rhodes	45	34	9	4

LORD WENLOCK'S TRIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 17.

Lord Wenlock is far from well. He appears to have over-exerted himself during his recent tour in the distressed districts and has not yet been benefited by the rest he has had since his return to Ootacamund.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

GRAND TOURNAMENT AT NASSICK.

FIRST DAY : MONDAY.

THOSE who here never visited Nassick in the rains may be surprised to hear that a journey of six or seven hours' duration can enable any one who is not appreciating the Bombay monsoon climate to get to one of the most delightful stations in India —Nassick, with numerous places of interest for those who enjoy visiting the caves and ancient temples which are frequently at or near the sacred cities of India. But it is to golfers particularly that Nassick offers great attractions. For it has one of the most charming little golf courses in the world, with knolls and hollows that remind one of the natural links so numerous in Scotland. And nowhere in India can those who love the "Royal and ancient game" find a place in which they can obtain more enjoyment out of their favourite pastime than they can at Nassick. The climate is so invigorating, and the surrounding scenery so enjoyable, that the players are able to accomplish five or six rounds in a day! They can play from early morning to eleven or twelve o'clock, and from three o'clock to sunset if they wish. Twenty years ago the Nassick Gymkhana commenced the series of golf tournaments, which were played annually under the same auspices until two years ago, when the Royal Western India Golf Club was established, and since that time the Nassick golf tournaments have been played on a somewhat enlarged scale under the auspices of the R. W. I. G. Club. This year an attractive programme was issued. There were four cups to be competed for : one for scratch competition, the others all under handicap. The Club's gold and silver medals were to be given, the gold one for the lowest average for the four best rounds made by any player in the matches during the tournament ; and the silver one for the lowest individual round made during the tournament. There were prizes for the winners of a foursome match, a prize for ladies, a prize for the lowest handicap round made in the matches, besides second and third prizes in the cup competitions. Nearly twenty prizes in all were offered by the executive of the Club, and a large gathering was expected. The tournament was to extend from Monday, the 14th, to Thursday, the 17th September. Towards the end of last week the competitors began to gather at Nassick, and on Monday morning, when the Scratch Cup was to be played for, there was a fair turn out of well known golfers. Nagpore sent a strong contingent, which included Messrs. Rivett-Carnac and Fraser, who had last year carried off the Scratch Cup and the Gold and Silver Medals. Bombay was well, if not fully, represented by Dr. D. MacDonald and Messrs. Stiven, Burn, Page, Nixon, and others. Poona for once had not a single representative, whilst Nassick had only one scratch player, Mr. Betham.

1—COMPETITION FOR THE ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GULF CLUB CUP.

Value Rs. 75. Second Prize.

The entrance money.

The competitors were paired off by lot, and sent off in order. The two first being allowed to finish the first hole before the next couple started. Fraser and Stiven, who had the good fortune to be drawn together, started early. Both were in good form, and, as they had had a couple of days' practice on the course, they were expected to come out at the top of the list, more particularly as Mr. Rivett-Carnac's play was interfered by indisposition. In the first round Stiven lead the lead, getting round on 45 to his rival's 46, but in the second round Fraser turned the tables, as he put in a 45 to Stiven's 47. The third round was decisive, as Fraser put in the excellent score of 43, whilst Stiven, who had got into trouble, was 49. Fraser's total of 134 was the best, and Stiven's 141 was second. Rivett-Carnac played below his form, as he ran up a 52. One of the features of his play in the previous year was his never getting into the fifties, either in his practice or match rounds. His play in the other two rounds was better, as he did 46 and 44, in his second and third rounds, making his total 142, or one point above Stiven's. MacDonald, who had not played a single round before the match began started badly with a 54, and then he put in 46 for his second and third rounds. Burn also began the match without previous practice, and he did a 49 and 50 twice. Page played steadily with a 49 and twice 48, and Penney was a point better, with a 54, 46 and 45. Fraser won the Scratch Cup competition last year, so this is the second year that Nagpur has carried of the trophy. The following are the detailed scores :—

THE ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB CUP SCORES.

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	3rd Round.	Total.
Mr. I. C Fraser	46	45	43	134*
,, I. Stiven	45	47	49	141†
,, C. Rivett-Carnac	52	46	44	142
,, E. Penny	52	46	45	143
,, W. G. Page	48	49	48	145
Dr. D. MacDonald	54	46	46	146
Mr. C. E. Nixon	50	48	49	147
,, J. S. Burn	50	50	49	149
,, H. St. J. Knellor	52	48	51	151
,, W. G. Betham	49	53	55	159
Dr. Clarkson	55	57	54	166

* Winner of the Royal Western India Gulf Club Cup.
† Winner of second prize.

FOURSOME MATCH.

As the Foursome Competition also was a scratch match, there were not many entries, but Nagpore was represented by its two cracks, Rivett Carnac and Fraser, whilst they had a very good second couple in Knellor and Penny. Bombay was represented by Stiven and MacDonald, (who had the honour of winning this match last year, after a most exciting contest with the Nagpore champions in the second round) Burn and Page and Nixon and Murray. Nassick had only one couple entered, Betham and Clarkson. The ties were drawn in the afternoon. Rivett-Carnac and Fraser were drawn against the other Nagpore couple, Knellor and Penny, Stiven and MacDonald against Nixon and Murray, whilst Burn and Page were drawn again st Betham and Clarkson, Rivett Carnac and Fraser, playing in very good form won by seven holes up and six to play. Their first round was done in 42, MacDonald and Stiven also had an easy victory over Nixon and Murray by six holes up and four to play. Burn and Page defeated Betham and Clarkson by four holes up and three to play. So at the end of the first ties there were three couples left in. The ground was drier than on the previous year, which made the lie of the ball for the second stroke not so good as in the 1890 tournament, during which there was rain every day except the last day. The greens were in fairly good order, but the new grass on the first, second and third greens was so thick and coarse that, however much it might be rolled, it was the reverse of a help in the putting. The position of the eighth hole has been altered, and the change is an improvement, but it makes the course at least one stroke longer than last year's course.

SECOND DAY : TUESDAY.

HANDICAP COMPETITION FOR NASSICK GYMKHANA CUP.

Value Rs. 75. Second Prize—Two-thirds of the entrance money. Third prize—One-third of the entrance money.

The Committee having decided the handicap allowances for this event, the players were paired off by lot, and sent off in order. As this was a handicap competition, in which every one is supposed to have as good a chance of winning as the other players, the number of entries was large twenty-four in all. When the players handed in their cards it was found that Mr. W. Porteous, C.S., the Collector of Nassick, had come in first, with a total of 163, and an allowance of 36, or a net total of, 127. Rivett Carnac, curiously enough, was second, playing from scratch. This is the position he was, also from scratch, in the same competition in last year's tournament. Grey, one of the Bombay players, came third with a total of 156, and an allowance of 18, or a net score of 138. Fraser, MacDonald, Stiven and Penny, came next in the order named. Fraser, however, who had been penalised for the previous day's win, had a total of 133 to which 6 strokes were added, making his total 139. Both Rivett-Carnac and Fraser did a round in 42, a score that will be difficult to beat.

The fact that the cup was won by a resident of Nassick, and particularly by one who had been elected on the previous day President of the R. W. I. G. Club, made the win a popular one, for the President has, during the present tournament, more than maintained the almost proverbial hospitality with which Nassick has year after year received the visitors who go to get a few days' holiday and enjoy Scotland's national game.

The following are the detailed scores :—

	1st Round.	2nd Round.	3rd Round.	Total.	Handicap allowance.	Net total.
Mr W Porteous	54	58	51	163	—36	127*
Mr Rivett-Carnac	42	46	46	134	scratch	134†
Rev R M Gray	50	54	52	156	—18	138‡
Mr J C Fraser	44	42	47	133	+ 6	139
Dr D MacDonald	46	51	44	141	scratch	141
Mr J Stiven	48	47	47	142	,,	142
Mr E Penny	49	46	48	143	,,	143
Dr A H Deane	49	53	50	152	— 7	145
Mr J J Murray	53	51	53	160	—15	145
Dr J W Clarkson	52	54	56	162	—17	145
Mr R W Playfair	62	53	55	170	—25	145
Mr H M Gibbs	71	67	62	200	—54	146
Mr J W Brown	53	56	58	167	—17	150
Mr C H S Boggs	68	59	72	189	—39	150
Mr W G Page	48	52	51	151	scratch	151
Mr C E Nixon	58	54	49	161	— 6	155
Mr H St J Knellor	55	50	51	156	scratch	156
Mr W G Betham	55	50	51	156	,,	156
Mr J S Burn	44	49		retired	scratch	
Mr W Milne	67	63		,,	—15	
Mr A Muir	69	57		,,		
Mr P H Pathak	76	83		,,		
Mr G C Whitworth	72	..		,,		
Mr W A Wallinger	53	53		,,		

* Winner of Nassick Gymkhana Cup.
† Winner of Second Prize.
‡ Winner of Third Prize.

FOURSOME MATCH.

The second ties in the Foursome Match were drawn, and Stiven and MacDonald were pitted against Burn and Page, Rivett-Carnac and Fraser having the good fortune to win the bye. In playing off the tie Stiven and MacDonald came away from their opponents from the beginning, and they never lost the lead. Burn was playing below his form, but Page played well. Stiven and MacDonald beat Burn and Page by six up and five to play. This left in only Stiven and MacDonald to play against Rivett-Carnac and Fraser, who had played a memorable game in the 1890 tournament : Bombay winning on that occasion by one hole at the last hole. The final tie, therefore, is looked forward to the interest by every one, for both players and onlookers know that the two couples are remarkably well-matched. Nagpore is anxious to win back the laurels lost in the previous year, whilst Bombay is just as determined to do all they can to retain the coveted honour.

ANOTHER SHOCKING WIFE MURDER IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY morning another shocking tragedy was enacted at Mahim, a young woman named Baya being murdered by her husband in a most brutal manner. It appeared that the murderer whose name is Govind Apa, became acquainted with the deceased at Sawantwadi about two years ago, and subsequently induced the deceased to leave her husband and run away with him to Bombay. The couple lived together as husband and wife apparently, happily at Mahim until two months ago, when the deceased quarrelled with Govind and went to live under the protection of one named Deujee Bapoo. Govind was naturally much annoyed by the faithlessness of his mistress ; but a few days ago he went to her and asked her to come back to him. She, however, paid no heed to him. Yesterday morning whilst the woman was on her way to Naegaum Mill, where she was employed as a labourer, the accused accosted her at Lady Jamshedjee Road, and again asked her to come and live with him, but as she still refused the accused lost his temper, and seizing her dragged her into his house and shut the door of the room. He then got a bill-hook and dealt her a fierce blow on the back of the neck breaking the bone. In her attempt to snatch the dangerous weapon from the hands of her murderer the deceased lost four fingers of her left hand. The unfortunate woman's shrieks for help brought a large number of people, but they could render no assistance as the door was fastened from the inside. The accused on discovering that his victim was dead quietly walked out of the room and gave himself up to a police sepoy, whom he met on the road as he was going to the police station, telling him that he had murdered his wife. The sepoy seeing the accused greatly excited, and that his clothes were covered with blood, at once took him into custody and asked him to point out where his unfortunate victim lay. The accused took the police sepoy to his house, where, on the floor of a room, the sepoy found the dead body of the woman lying in a pool of blood. The bill-hook, with which the accused had killed the deceased, was found lying near her, and it was, of course, taken charge of by the sepoy. Inspector Jones and Wilson on receiving intimation of the murder immediately proceeded to the scene and took the accused in charge. The cause of the murder, it would seem from the above circumstances was due to jealousy on the part of the accused. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at Mahim, but after the body had been identified, the inquiry was adjourned until Wednesday, the 23rd instant, in order to enable Dr. Sydney Smith to hold a *post mortem* examination on the body. The accused who is a tall young man, about 24 years of age, was placed yesterday afternoon before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, but on the application of Inspector Jones, the case was adjourned pending the conclusion of the coroner's inquest.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Captain H. J. Weighell, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Marseilles, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Acworth	Capt J E Capper
Mr E H Radice	Two Messrs Manucks
Mr L G Evans	Lord Douglas Compton
Lieut W S Nathan	Mr and Mrs Abbott
Mr G L Garth	Mr Greiner

FOR LONDON.

Mr Pynter	Mr J Wills
Mr Beaman	Mr Richards
Mr Strathmann	Mr Hargraves
Miss Blondell	Mr Gaiety
Mr J M Templer	

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J W Bouner	Col and Mrs MacNeil and two children
Surg-Major Jervis	Mr and Mrs Heatleg
Miss Chapman	Mr R P Sanders
Mr P Dillon	Mr Barnard
Col Molesworth	
Mr A W Hemans	

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Mirzapur, Captain R. Harvey, on 26th September 1891.

FOR BRINDISI.—Lieut-Col Bogbie, Major Tate, Mr Lawrence, Mr and Mrs Llewhellin, Mr Richardson, Capt Ellis, Brig-Gen Combe, Mr Proctor Lims, and Mr Firth.

FOR LONDON.—Lieut and Mr Acton, Mr Jones, Mr Bulfour Cockburn, Mr and Mrs G J Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Winifred Hall, Master George Hall, Mr W H Rushton, Lieut and Mrs Colquhoun and infant, Mr A J Wheatley, Mr Foley, Mrs Norvall and child, Mr and Mrs J Doming and infant, Master T Doming, Miss B Doming, and Miss M Doming.

Per s s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, on 3rd October 1891.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Miss Wallinger, Mr Chrestopher, Col and Mrs Wratislaw and child, Mrs Wratislaw's nurse, and Lieut Allphinstone.

FOR BRINDISI.—Capt N S Ogilvie, R A.
FOR LONDON.—Rev A G A Robarts.

Per s s Malwa, Captain C. F. Preston, on 10th October 1891.

FOR LONDON.—Miss O'Shanghnessy, Mrs Gough, and Mr L Govaghan.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr Murray.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mrs Barclay and child, Mrs Barclay's maid, Mrs Tate, Dr Kanthack, and Capt and Mrs R F Allen.
FOR ADEN.—Major Barclay.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay city during the week ending September 15 was 482, giving a death-rate of 28·63 per annum per thousand as against 23-26 the corresponding period of last year, and 29-79 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 141 died from fevers ; 65, phthisis ; 5, measles ; 6, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 60, diseases of the nervous system ; 73, affections of the respiratory organs ; 21, diarrhœa ; 7, dysentery ; 30, stillborn ; 39, old age and debility ; 3, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Bhuddhist or Jain, 18 ; Brahmin, 25 ; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 216 ; Hindu outcaste, 38 ; Mussalman, 129 ; Parsee, 24 ; Jew 1 ; Native Christian, 12 ; Eurasian, 7 ; European, 4 ; Negro-African, 2 ; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 271 as against 269, the corresponding period of last year, and 268 the average over the past five years.

MR. KERENTER, the dairy expert, has been put in charge of the dairy experiments in the N.-W. P. and Oudh, which the Agricultural Departments have hitherto been conducting.

THE BOMBAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE BUFFS *VS.* ROYAL NAVY.

THE Buffs, who were the winners of the first round, met the XV of the Royal Navy yesterday evening on the Cooperage, and commenced the game before a large muster of spectators. The game was of a very poor description from the hollow defeat which the Navy men suffered at the hands of the visitors, who come out victorious with three goals and five tries to *nil*. From the moment the ball was set in motion the superior play of the Buffs was manifest and so so impetuous was their onslaught on the seamen's stronghold, that they invariably remained in their territory, both in the first and second halfs. The combination with which the Buffs worked was a marked contrast to the scattered play of the sailors who were at sea—or rather quite out of their element in the game. Although the visitors treated the on lookers to a fine exposition of the game, it cannot be said that treatment of the ball in passing was so clean and neat as was witnessed amongst the forward ranks of the Bombay Civilians on Wednesday evening. But this, no doubt, may be attributed in some measure to their impetuosity in their determination to carry the day. Lieutenant D'Aeth was in first class form and was conspicuous for his fine runs, and the readiness with which he accepted the passes. The spectators accorded him warm applause for his performances, and their admiration increased when he picked a ball from a scrimmage in the second half before his opponents' sticks, and obtained a goal with a pretty drop-kick. The visitors' successes followed in rapid succession, and Lieutenant Annesly whose stalwart form was seen here, there and everywhere commanding the positions was responsible for the other two place-kick goals. Saunders made some fine runs, and it was generally noticed that the Buffs invariably captured the ball when it was thrown into touch. They had a decided advantage in weight and when they entered the arena as favourites, they fully justified the confidence. The play was somewhat fast, and they forced their opponents to touch down in self-defence on many occasions. Johnson, who acted as full-back for Royal Navy, played well, and he never let an opponent escape him once he tackled him, and was certain to bring him to earth. His display was much admired, but his colleagues were somewhat selfish and tardy in throwing away the leather. Considerable amusement was created by the manner in which the seamen invariably dived at their opponents' legs to intercept their runs. The visitors had the advantage of weight, and beat back the sailors to their camp in the usual scrimmages for possession.

The game started at twenty minutes past five, and the Royal Navy, winning the toss, elected to defend the Cooperage end, which had the advantage of the wind. The Buffs kicked off, and after Johnson had kicked the ball to the near side a maul formed, and Lieutenant D'Aeth essayed a run across; but Johnson seized him by his legs, and brought him down. The game travelled in front of the Naval sticks where D'Aeth again collared the ball, and obtained a try five minutes after the start. The shot at goal was ineffective. But the Buffs, who assumed the aggressive, again ran down and carried the ball right beneath the bar securing another touch down. The shot of the Naval posts, though a fine attempt by Annesley, missed the mark. (Game, two tries to *nil* in favour of Calcutta.) The superior combination of the visitors was again speedily manifested, and they kept the game for the first ten minutes in the Naval camp. Lieutenant D'Aeth secured a fine run across to the opposite "25 yard," where he was tackled by Littlewood, who brought him to earth by tripping him up to the amusement of the spectators. Although the Calcutta men worked with a determination that kept the ball continuonsly in dangerous vicinity to the sailors' stronghold, yet they met with a resistance that hampered their movements for a considerable time. But in a weak moment another try was secured by the Buffs, who played a winning game from the start. Johnson, for the Navy, was in first-class form, and he invariably held his opponents, when he tackled them. Just before half time the Calcutta Buffs obtained another try which Annesley converted into a goal with a pretty and accurate shot. (Game, one goal and three tries in favour of the Calcutta Buffs.) Saunders made a fine run on the sailors' sticks, but was collared as the whistle piped the five minutes' respite.

On restarting the game by the fine play of Saunders the Buffs brought the scene of action up to the near corner where it remained for a considerable period by the dogged manner in which they pressed forward. Lieutenant D'Aeth essayed a run, but Johnson collared him. The onslaught by the Buffs now became terrific, and after a desperate struggle in front of the seamen's sticks, Lieutenant D'Aeth secured the leather from a scrimmage, and made a shot at goal which he just missed. But he immediately followed it by capturing the ball again when he made another shoot, and accredited his side with another game with a pretty drop kick. The Royal Navy men were placed at a decided disadvantage by the slowness in their passing. The visitors swarmed up before their opponents' posts so repeatedly that they soon achieved another try, which Annesley failed to convert into a goal. But securing, another try immediately after, the kick at goal was again taken by Annesley, who increased the score by another goal. (Game 3 goals and four tries to *nil* in favour of the Buffs.) The perseverance of the Buffs, who played a dashing forward game throughout, could not be repulsed, and before time was called they made another try, which Annesley failed to turn into another goal.

RESULT.

Buffs : three goals and five tries. Royal Navy : *nil*.

The following were the players :—

Buffs.—Back—Lieutenant Annesley ; three-quarter backs—Lieutenant D'Aeth, Corporal, Hilderbrant and Marshall ; half backs—Privates Beeney and Moth ; forwards—Lieutenant Tarte and Corporals Crumbry, Revell, and Tennant ; Privates Jubb, Saunders, Parker Veale and Barrett.

BOMBAY NAVAL FOOTBALL TEAM.—Back.—Sub-Lieutenant C. D. Johnson ; three-quarter back—A. W. Littlewood, H. C. Waters, and D. J. Taylor ; half-backs—Lieutenant H. L. Mawby and C. Broadbent ; forwards—Lieutenants G. P. Rolleston, and A. T. Taylor ; Sub-Lieutenants F. W. Dean, A. T. Stone, F. Dobbins, D. F. Vines, C. J. Jones, C. P. Carey, and A. S. Balfour.

The final tie will be played on Saturday between the Buffs and the Bombay Civilians, when a fast, exciting game may be expected.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	84 57	70 81	67 17	67 44
Thursday, Sept. 17	0 52	0 19	0 11	0 21
Total	85 9	71 0	67 28	67 65
Total fall to 17th September 1890	67 80	63 51	70 67	53 77
Total fall to 17th September 1889	61 91	63 19	63 93	62 14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DURING the excursions of the German Empress around Felixstowe she took a 12 mile drive to the neighbouring town of Ipswich, making purchases at several of the excellent shops to be found there, and getting tea at the White Horse Hotel, where Mr. Pickwick had his famous adventure with the old maid in the bed-chamber. A comfortable wooden hut right on the beach within a few yards of the waves has been lent her Majesty by a member of the Fabian Society, who declares they will do anything to oblige the wife of so good a Socialist as the Kaiser. A few days ago a travelling photographer planted himself before this hut, where the Empress was robing herself for bathing, and on the royal party emerging took his snap shot at them. Great was the consternation in the royal entourage, but, unfortunately for the illustrated papers, the one stalwart Felixstowe policeman collared the photographer, and, regardless of the rights of the British subject, confiscated the plate.

THE news of the death of the Duke of Cleveland was interpreted by the Australian press as the death of Mr. Glover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

PREPARATIONS are already being made for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy at Kashmir.

A JABALPUR correspondent says :—Incessant rain has fallen from the 12th inst. A small slip occurred on the G. I. P. R. line at Bikrampur, 26 miles, on 13th night, but is of no consequence. For 30 miles along the line of railway from Jabalpur vast sheets of water are to be seen, unknown hitherto. The damage caused by the 31·68 inches of rain in 64 hours at Nursingapur is estimated at about Rs. 74,000.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has just had prepared a Famine Code for his Province, and Commissioners in Upper Burma have been directed to put its provisions into force in the affected districts.

MRS. VAN INGEN, M.D., lady doctor of the first class, recently employed at Bhagalpur in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, but now at home, has been engaged by Lady Havelock for the service in Ceylon, where a similar scheme has been set on foot.

CHOLERA is again abating in Lahore city. On the 6th instant only four cases and two deaths were reported, and on the 7th there were again four cases and four deaths. In Anarkali seven cases and seven deaths occurred on the 7th instant. All the villages in the outside district, with the exception of those situated in Patty police section, are now quite free from cholera. From Patti, after a cessation of several days, 16 seizures and 11 deaths were reported as having occurred on the 7th instant.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been unburdening himself to an interviewer in South Africa, speaking very freely on political matters. He expressed his belief that the next General Election will result in the return of Mr. Gladstone, and he could not refrain from jibing at Lord Salisbury, whom he described as a recluse, knowing no more of the British electorate than he himself knew of the electorate of the planet Saturn. He added that Mr. Chamberlain was mistaken in leaving his party. The Tories often asked him to quit their ranks, but he regarded it his duty to remain with them, and teach them the error of their ways.

PROFESSOR MCHARDY, ophthalmist surgeon to King's College Hospital, who has several connections in Bombay, recently read an important paper before the British Medical Association at Bournmouth on the eyesight of railway servants, alleging that the test adopted in some cases before men were engaged was wholly insufficient. The Professor has been studying the matter for some time, and has lately followed up his observations by practical experience gained from the foot-plates of passenger and goods

ard, but a Union Jack. Imagine the dismay of the responsible officer when he discovered the mistake and realised that in order to return the Union Jack and obtain the Royal standard from the Tower there was only time to put matters right by sending a special messenger by train. He applied to his commanding officer for permission to do this, but was refused. He offered to pay all expenses incurred by such a mission, but again the request was peremptorily refused, and he was informed that the Union Jack must be returned, and the Royal standard obtained from the Tower by the usual means—the firm of carriers. Red-tape had its way and the poor officer was in disgrace, the Royal standard not being hoisted until a day or two after the Queen came into residence.

A TERRIBLE thunderstorm passed over the Goerz district on the 26th of August. At the village of Dobra a woman who was standing by her fireside was struck by lightning and killed on the spot, while two girls who were in the same room and close to her were unhurt. At Tualis, on the other side of the Italian frontier, the lightning struck a church during mass time, when it was filled with worshippers. A scene of the utmost confusion and alarm ensued. The vivid glare which filled the building for an instant, and the crash accompanying it, terrified beyond measure the superstitious and excitable Italian women who chiefly composed the congregation, and for some minutes no one could tell what had actually occurred. The priest, however, addressed a few reassuring words to the people from the altar, and when calm had been restored it was found that three women had been killed. At Pian a huntsman was struck dead on the hills, and four of his comrades were paralysed.

BAILLET, the young man who was lately convicted of several atrocious murders, was guillotined at Daual on the 28th of August. Deibler, the State executioner, came from Paris to carry out the sentence of the law. The convict, on being aroused from sleep and informed that his time had come, displayed the greatest levity. Laughing, he looked round at the officials present, and taunted them with their grave faces. "Nobody, then, jokes here," he said, "and nobody sings. I have got to die. Well, you have never seen any one die as I will." Baillet showed the same absolute indifference to his fate during all the time that the process of pinioning and the other preparations for the last act were in progress. He embraced the warders and refused to accept the proferred ministrations of the priest. His accomplice, Dutilleul, the convict declared, was quite as guilty as himself, and ought to have been condemned to death instead of escaping with penal servitude for life. When Baillet arrived in front of the guillotine, he shouted, with a loud voice. "Vive la Republic!" The words were scarcely out of his mouth when the executioner's men seized him and threw him upon the plank. Within a second the knife fell and all was over.

THE Empress of Germany while drinking coffee lately on the lawn of the Marble Palace, Potsdam, close to the edge of the Heiligen See, or so-called Holy Lake, was much annoyed by the rude inquisitiveness of the occupants of some of the boats which have hitherto been permitted to row at pleasure about the lake. This privilege has now been withdrawn, and strange boats are to be removed from the lake altogether, while those belonging to the occupants of villas on the shores are not to approach the palace within fifty metres.

A BERLIN telegram to Dalziel states that at Riga, in the province of Livonia, where two million poods of rye are stored, orders have been received from the Russian Government that a million poods are to be reserved for the assistance of other provinces where distress is imminent. The fact that Livonia should be the only province to be of assistance to the other portions of the Empire in the present calamity has caused lively comment among official circles in Russia.

MRS. ANNIE P. FIELDEN TAYLOR, who is one of the secretaries of the Society for the Protection of Birds, writes as follows:—This society was formed little over two years ago for the purpose of trying to check the enormous slaughter of birds for millinery purposes. The Duchess of Portland is president, and there are now 950 members. There is only one rule—"That members will refrain from wearing the feathers of any bird unless killed for food, the ostrich only excepted." We are asking gentlemen to join as honorary members. I shall be very happy to give further information to any one if they will write to me.

JEWISH refugees from Russia continue to arrive at Montreal in considerable numbers, and the Baron Hirsch Institute in that city is described as full to overflowing. The committee of the institute, who meet the various European steamers, have applied to the Federal Government for land on which to settle 150 families in Manitoba. The mechanics are being given work in Montreal. The Canadian Jews are subscribing enough to maintain their agricultural kinsmen till their farms become self-supporting.

SINCE the fall of the newly erected tower of a small church at Portschach, on the shores of the Worther See, in Corinthia, on Sunday morning, a young man had been missing up to Tuesday. Early in the morning, however, the poor fellow was heard by a gendarme, as he passed the debris, calling for help in a faint voice. Efforts were at once commenced to rescue him, and these were soon crowned with success. He was the missing young joiner, aged nineteen, and had been buried under the ruins for seventy-two hours. He states that he had constantly called for help till his voice failed him, and nobody came. During all the time he lay in a doubled-up position, unable to move. His injuries, fortunately, turn out to be slight.

A WIDOW and her daughter residing in Stroud Green district recently received a printed notice announcing that the undersigned objects to N. B. remaining any longer on the register of voters, because "among other reasons"—"fourthly, you are dead." This heartless missive was addressed to the late husband and father. Surely there must be some means (a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* suggests) for removing the names of deceased voters from the register without harrowing the feelings of relatives in this manner. If not, then why not?

THE London evening papers are reviving a romantic story of a certain John Maloney, who saved the life of Queen Victoria when she was a little girl and in peril from runaway ponies, and who yet has died in the Greenwich Workhouse. The *Star* remarks:—If Carlyle were alive he would have to add another chapter to his heroes—the Hero as Pauper. On 29th August 1822, John Maloney was serving his country in the ranks. His regiment was stationed in Northamptonshire, but John was on furlough and was taking the air in Kensington Gardens. A pony carriage, driven by a lady who had with her a little girl, approached him, and as it came near, a dog, retrieving sticks from the water, ran stick in mouth, between the ponies' legs. The little animals were skittish, and set off full speed, the little vehicle swaying violently to and fro. Maloney rushed in the path of the ponies, but just as they neared him one wheel of the carriage was dragged up a sudden rise in the ground, and the jerk threw the little girl into the air. Quick as thought Maloney sprang forward and caught her in his arms; just as he did so the carriage struck him on the knee, inflicting a severe wound. The act was witnessed by several persons, one gentleman getting a subscription of 18s. from the bystanders. Maloney was quite in the dark as to the name and parentage of the child for whom he had run such a risk, but when the lady in the carriage came up, she informed him that the little girl was the Princess Alexandrina, and asked him to accompany her to Kensington Palace. He did so, and was rewarded by the Duchess of Kent with a sovereign, with a promise of further recognition. For three years he heard nothing more of the matter, and then he wrote to Kensington Palace, reminding the Duchess of her promise. In answer General Lord Harris called udon him and gave him a £5 note, saying at the same time that he must not expect anything further. No other recognition of the man's services has been made, and on the 14th ult. the remains of John Malony were taken from Greenwich Workhouse to Brockley cemetery and deposited in a pauper's grave.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury:—

ANOTHER CASE OF WIFE-MURDER.

Ramji Honaji was placed at the bar charged with having, on the 16th July, committed murder by cutting his wife's throat. The Advocate-General and Mr. Raikes, instructed by the Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, the accused being represented by Mr. Basil Scott.

The following gentlemen were empannelled on the

SPECIAL JURY:—

Mr. W. H. Hussey, foreman.

Mr. Sunderao Guganan Jayakar — Mr. Dhuramsey Morarjee Goculdass
Mr. Bapoo Ramchunder Telang — Mr. Frank Asquith
Mr. Ramchunder Krishna Manker — Mr. George Lund
Mr. William Crowder — Mr. Krishna Antoba Chembarker

The Advocate-General, in his opening statement, said the prisoner was charged with the murder of his wife Suraswuttee on the evening of the 16th July. There was no doubt but that the woman had been foully murdered, and her dead body was found in a drain on the following morning close to the *chawl* in which she resided with her husband. The woman's throat had been cut, and the jury would have placed before them a photograph which was taken by a police officer before the body was removed from the drain. The question for consideration was, therefore, weather the prisoner was the person who had murdered the deceased. Evidence would be called to show that the prisoner had been in the habit of ill-treating his wife to such an extent that she, on more than one occasion, had left his house and gone to reside with her friends. The prisoner, a few days before the 16th July, had compelled his wife to return, and on that day they were living in a room in a chawl belonging to one Vishram Ruganath at Churniwadi. It would be also proved that the prisoner had taken another room in a chawl at a short distance from that owned by Vishram Ruganath and on the 16th July left the premises of the latter in company with his wife, stating that he was going to his new abode. It would be proved that he never went there, either alone or with his wife, who, after leaving Vishram's chawl so far as the police could discover, had never been seen alive again by any one, her dead body being found early the next morning lying in the open drain, adjoining the chawl. The body was found by a man, who immediately went to the police station and gave information of the murder, but before anyone came to the spot from the police station, a police sepoy, who was on duty near the spot, saw the body, and while he was standing near it the prisoner came up; but how he managed to come there at the time, the prosecution were unable to state. Ramji at the time appeared to be, to a certain extent, distressed on seeing the body of his wife, but ultimately Inspector Saunders came on the scene, and from the information he acquired took the prisoner into custody, it being then found that his clothes, which were wet and bore the appearance of having been recently washed, had blood stains upon them. Inspector Saunders then took a photograph of the body, and after the Coroner's jury had examined the spot the deceased was removed; but in moving her body a blood-stained knife, which would be proved to belong to Ramji, was found in the folds of her dress. The clothing of the prisoner with the blood-stains upon it had been submitted for the examination of the Chemical Analyser to Government, whose evidence would be forthcoming. The jury would have a considerable amount of evidence placed before them of persons who had known the prisoner and his wife before the latter's death; and they would state upon what terms they lived together, and it would then be the duty of the jury to consider whether the prisoner was the person who inflicted the wound on the woman's neck which caused her death. If they were satisfied that the prisoner had cut her throat, then they would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the deed was done by the prisoner with the intention of causing his wife's death.

The Advocate-General then called evidence for the prosecution.

Inspector Saunders, cross-examined by Mr. Basil Scott, said he found a "chupull" or sandal, lying in the drain in the direction of the deceased.

The sandal, an old one, was handed to the Counsel for the defence for examination; his Lordship afterwards inspecting it attentively for a few seconds.

Witness, continuing, said he did not try to ascertain whether the sandal belonged to the accused: as far as witness knew a sandal would fit any body. The opinion witness formed from the demeanour of the accused at the time was that he was "shamming" weeping at the death of his wife. Accused informed witness that somebody owed him a grudge, but he did not name the person.

Dewjee Luximon, sepoy in the service of William Watson and Co., was the next witness examined by the Advocate-General. Witness saw the accused beat his wife in April last; she ran away from accused's protection twenty or twenty-five days after the beating.

Cross-examined, witness said he did not know why the accused beat his wife. Witness had once beaten his own wife during a quarrel between them.

Rama Bapoo, in the service of the District Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, had known accused for the last 10 or 15 years; accused's wife was witness's nephew's cousin. Saraswatee, the wife, had stayed at witness's house about a month previous to her death; she stayed for 4 days, when accused asked witness to let him take away his wife witness refused. Witness intended to send her to her native country. When accused tried to drag her away, witness rescued her and told accused to bring "a good man"; witness did this owing to the frequent quarrelling between the husband and wife. Subsequently accused went twice to witness accompanied by his uncle; witness allowed Saraswatee to go with her husband owing to the joint entreaties of the two. Before going Saraswatee, the deceased, remarked that she did not feel herself assured of the accused's future good behaviour towards her and cited an occurrence at Karachi, where accused had tried to strike her with a knife. She showed a mark on her neck near the throat in substantiation of her statement as to the ill-treatment she had experienced; accused, however, on inquiry from witness, explained that it was only a finger nail-mark inflicted when he had been beating her at Karachee.

Succaram Suddoo, policeman in the G. I. P. Railway Company, examined by Mr. Raikes, corroborated the last witness Rama Bapoo's evidence, substituting the expression "an elderly person" in lieu of that witness's remark about "a good man." The Karachee matter was first mentioned by witness to the police. The deceased woman was related to witness.

Baboo Cannoo, a pressman, examined by Mr. Raikes, stated accused was his brother's son. At the request of the two last witnesses when witness rebuked accused and told him to refrain from quarrelling, accused said, should not he have his wife? Saraswatee, the deceased was eventually sent with witness, she stayed with her husband, the accused, at witness's place, and then the pair left to live with accused's sister.

Cross-examined, witness expressed his ignorance of the relations, amicable or otherwise, existing between the witness Succaram Suddoo and the accused.

Babajee Haree, peon in the employ of the Indo-British Institution, was tendered for evidence in Court; but the Advocate-General declined to examine him, remarking that his learned friend for the defence was at liberty to cross-examine him if he pleased.

Mr. Basil Scott, declined to cross-examine.

Bhagheerthee, woman residing in Gaumdevee, examined Mr. Raikes, recollected the deceased coming to live in a room next to hers on a Saturday in the month of Ashad last. She stopped on the Saturday and the Sunday and Monday succeeding; but her husband came on the Monday at the time she was spreading out her *saree* to dry; when she came running and clasped witness by the waist. Witness disengaged herself from the clasp and adviced her to go with her husband, which she declined to do, assigning as the reason the fear she was in of suffering bodily injury from her husband. Witness then left them both and went out. Accused, seizing her hand, dragged her out of the house. She was unwilling to go with him and spoke of destroying herself if she was compelled to.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scott, witness said that the accused, coming to her two or three days prior to his wife's coming, told witness to house his wife with her country woman, Nurbudda, in case she came to reside in that quarter. As soon as the accused began to drag out his wife the latter went with him willingly.

Nurbudda, woman, the next witness, said Saraswatee stopped with her for Saturday night, Sunday, and Sunday night. Witness went on Monday morning to work at a warehouse, where her daughter Yemnee came in the course of the day and informed her that Saraswatee had gone with her husband.

Cross-examined, witness bore testimony to the good terms on which accused and his wife lived about two years ago.

Yemnee, woman, daughter of Nurbudda, corroborated the evidence of the last witness and added that finding the clasping to Bhagheerthee useless, Saraswatee clasped witness by the waist in order to escape from the clutches of the accused.

At this stage the Sessions were adjourned to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE, and the Hon Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

IMPERATRIX VS. ABDUL RAHIMAN.

In this case the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, applied to the Court for a revision of the conviction and sentence passed upon the accused by Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. The accused was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon, in that he cut off his wife's nose, and was sentenced by Mr. Hamilton, on the 15th April last, to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment. At the argument before their lordships, Mr. H. S. Dixit appeared for the accused; and the Advocate-General for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the application, said:—We were first moved to send for and review this case by a letter from the Government of Bombay, which we considered in Chambers. The Court replied that any application that might be made in Court would be taken into consideration. This Bench was afterwards moved by the Advocate-General to call for the case. Although section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure does give the High Court power to call for cases, not only on judicial information, but also "which otherwise come to its knowledge." Yet in most cases it is a right practice that judges should be moved in open Court: publicity is thus secured and a fuller hearing of the reasons which move the Government in the interests of the public order or a private party in his own. It is, therefore, desirable that motion of this kind should be made in the usual manner, however wide the powers of the judges may be to interfere on knowledge otherwise acquired. Moreover, this procedure has been approved by the Supreme Government as the most convenient as will be seen in the correspondence about the Fuller case, *Government of India Gazette*, 1877, p. 1311, since when, I believe, the practice of the High Courts has been uniform. The present case is one which the local Government might well bring to the notice of this Court in revision. The Magistrate found that the prisoner deliberately cut off his wife's nose with a penknife. He sentenced him to the longest imprisonment he could inflict, *viz.*, two years. The prisoner was liable, under section 326 of the Penal Code, to transportation for life or imprisonment for ten years. The Government move on the ground that the inflicted punishment is inadequate. Without prejudicing the prisoner by further comment on the facts, it is necessary to say that in a case of such gravity the Magistrate would have exercised a proper discretion, if he had sent the prisoner for trial by the High Court. Mr. Sitaram, who appears for the prisoner, takes the objection that the High Court has no power to order a committal, the case not being one excluded from the jurisdiction of the Magistracy. He relies on an interpretation of Section 423 B of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which supports his contention. It is found in Mr. Justice Brodhurst's judgment in Queen Empress *vs.* Sukha (I.L.R. 8 Allah. 14). The learn ed Judge was of opinion that the words of Section 423 B "order him to be . . committed for trial" must be confined to persons triable exclusively by the Court of Session. With all respect, it appears to us that this is a construction which narrows the plain meaning. "We are to look to the words in the first instance, and where they are plain we are to decide on them. If they are doubtful, we are then to have recourse to the subject matter." The King *vs.* The Inhabitants of Hodnett. (I. L. R. 96 at p. 101.) There is no limitation in the words, and in our opinion none can be implied in the subject-matter. The powers of the High Court, under section 435 and 439, have been extended by the Code of 1882, as pointed out in Queen-Empress *vs.* Chagan, I.L.R. 14, Bom. at p. 341). Of Queen-Empress *vs.* Maganlal (*Ibid* at p. 118). We can call for records to satisfy ourselves of the correctness and propriety of the proceedings. The infliction of an inadequate punishment is undoubtedly an impropriety which the jurisdiction in revision is intended to remedy. In the most serious cases to which the rules about enhancement by the High Court itself, do not apply, a provision that the High Court may direct a new trial before a Court having greater powers than any Magistrate seems beneficial to the public and fair to the prisoner. A Magistrate is not to determine every case he is *competent* to try. He is required by section 254 to consider whether such punishment as he can inflict is adequate: if not, he can commit the prisoner to the higher Court under section 210 or 347. In the case of the corrupt Magistrates (I.L.R. 13 Bom. at p. 598) the learned judges of the full bench remark that the object of a Code of Criminal Procedure is to provide a machinery for the punishment of offenders. Of course, punishment means adequate punishment. Thus in affirming the jurisdiction of this Court, we give effect to the reason of the Code. We now quash the conviction and sentence, and direct the Magistrate to commit the prisoner for trial by the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons said:—I concur in reversing the finding and sentence, and in ordering the accused to be committed for trial. Section 435 of the Code Criminal Procedure gives the High Court the power of calling for and examining the record of any proceeding before any inferior court for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the correctness, legality, or propriety of any finding sentence or order, and section 439 conters on it in such cases the discretion of exercising any of the powers conferred in a Court of Appeal by sections 195, 423, 426, 427 and 428. One of the powers conferred by section 423 is "to reverse the finding and sentence and acquit or discharge the accused or order him to be retried by a court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to such Appellate Court, or committed for trial." I am unable to concur in the opinion expressed by Brodhurst J. in the case of Queen-Empress *vs.* Sakha reported at I. L. R. 8, All. 14, that "the Appellate Court referred to in section 423 can in an appeal from a conviction only order an accused person to be committed for trial when it considers that the accused is triable exclusively by the Court of Session." Such an interpretation necessitates the interpolation of words in section 423 which, to judge from their insertion in section 436, were designedly omitted therefrom. The words used in section 423 are clear, and unambiguous, and give to an Appellate Court the power to order an accused to be committed for trial, when it considers that that was the proper procedure to have been adopted in the case. It is only a qualified jurisdiction which is conferred by section 28 on a Magistrate to try an offence, which is shown in the eighth column of the second schedule to be triable by him. Section 207 lays down the procedure to be adopted, not only where the case is triable exclusively by a Court of Session or High Court, but also where the case, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court. Section 254 is still more restrictive, for it provides that the Magistrate shall try an accused person only for an offence which, in his opinion, can be adequately punished by him. These two sections show that a Magistrate has to exercise a discretion in the matter of every case that is brought before him and his proceedings in the exercise of this discretion are clearly subject to examination and review by a Superior Court either on appeal or in revision. In the present case the accused one night tied his wife by her arms and legs to a beds ead and then with a penknife cut off the whole of the soft parts of her nose and a portion of her upper lip. The excuse he gives for his act is that she confe sed that during his absence in Calcutta some time previous she had had an intrigue with another man, and that since his return she had twice run off to the house of her sister and that she said she would run away again. There is no evidence of her infidelity but she admits running away from him. For his offence, which is one punishable under section 326 of the Penal Code, with transportation for life, or imprisonment up to 10 years and fine, he has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, W. R. Hamilton, Esquire, who remarks as follows:—"The accused is not a criminal, but an honest working man, who feels himself gros ly wronged by his wife's misconduct, and has unfo tunately punished her in a cruel way." Beyond this extraordinary remark there is nothing on record to show the reasons which may have induced the Presidency Magistrate to form the opinion that he could adequately punish the offence committed by the accused. In my opinion, the sentence is wholly inadequate for such a fiendish act, which is found by the Magistrate to have been deliberately committed by the accused, apparently for the sole reason that the complainant would not live with him as his wife. As the sentence is the utmost that the Magistrate could pass, it follows that the offence was one that could not be adequately punished by the Presidency Magistrate. He had therefore no jurisdiction to try the accused, but was bound in law to have committed him for trial to the High Court. I may add that, according to my exp rience, invariably cases of cutting off a woman's nose, are, throughout the presidency, committed to the Court of Session and the punishment awarded is much more than two years' rigorous imprisonment. For the reasons stated in the above judgments, the Court quashed the conviction and sentence, and directed the Magistrate to commit the prisoner for trial by the High Court.

THE best safeguard for General Health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported Preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-Purifying Remedies known. Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE Following Season Reports for the week ending 15th September were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Rain badly wanted. River at Kotri on 13th, 14 feet 10 inches, being of the same height as on same date last year. Kharif rice crops flourishing. Harvesting of jowari and bajri crops commenced in Johi taluka. Locusts in talukas Sehwan and Manjhand, doing some damage in the former. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but pasturage scarce in 2 talukas.

Shikarpur.—Standing kharif crops suffering from want of water. Rabi operations commenced. River 8 feet 9 inches against 9 feet 3 inches on same date last year.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops generally good, but loss anticipated owing to river having fallen and there being no rain. Cattle suffering from scarcity of fodder. Locusts causing damage in 3 talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Slight damage by locusts in 3 talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock unsatisfactory. Irrigation for rabi crops availed of where practicable.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 12th September).—Rain for week maximum at Viramgam 36 cents, none at Ahmedabad; for season maximum at Viramgam 30 inches 63 cents, minimum at Dholera 15 inches 5 cents. Total fall insufficient throughout the district. Standing crops withering for want of rain. Supply of fodder getting scanty. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices rising.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricutural stock in good condition.

Khaira.—(For week ending 12th September).—Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Sowing operations completed in all talukas except Matar, where rice transplantation is retarded in some villages for want of rain. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of bajri, wheat and rice slightly risen.

Broach.—(For week ending 12th September).—Slight rain (20 cents) in Amod only; for season maximum 56 inches 34 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 24 inches 74 cents at Jambusar. Weeding operations in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Khandeish.—Rain for week none at Dhulia, average in the district 42 cents; for season at Dhulia 21 inches 94 cents, average in the district 24 inches 13 cents. Weeding continues. Standing crops healthy. Preparation for rabi in progress. Condition of fodder good.

Nasik.—Rain at Nasik 1 inch 53 cents, total 21 inches 39 cents, in talukas during week none in Niphad and Chandor, slight in others except Peint and Igatpuri; maximum at Peint 7 inches 12 cents. Preparation of land for rabi continues. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, except on 11th and 12th; total of week 0·58 inch; total to date 67·44, being 3·63 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 9th, *nil* on 10th, and 1° warm from 11th to 15th. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind from south-west on 9th; wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 3 inches 83 cents; also throughout the district, maximum at Kalyan 7 inches 85 cents, minimum at Mahim 50 cents; for season at Thana 82 inches 87 cents. Transplanting of kharif crops nearly finished. State of plants good. Prospects good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain sufficient throughout the district. Weeding in progress. Standing crops good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum 2 inches 65 cents at Khed, minimum 35 cents at Malvan. Weeding operations in progress.

Poona.—Slight rain throughout the district, except in Bhimthadi and Haveli talukas; at Junar 47, Indapur 14, Khed 15, Ambegaon 58, Sirur 5, Purandhar 6, Baramati 43, Mulshi 51 and Maval 35 cents; total maximum 44 inches 25 cents at Mulshi and minimum 6 inches 24 cents at Bhimthadi: more rain urgently wanted; total fall insufficient in Deshi portions of all the talukas in the district. Sowing of khariff crops almost completed. State of standing crops good, and prospects improving. Condition of fodder supply good. Prices stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in 4 talukas, maximum 94 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 2 cents at Sangamner; for season maximum 18 inches 69 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 7 inches 22 cents at Shrigonda: more rain wanted. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of rabi commenced in parts; preparation of land for rabi continues. Fodder insufficient in 6 talukas. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 12th September).—Rain for week at Sholapur 3, Madha 7, Pandharpur 18, and Malsiras 43 cents; none in other talukas; for season maximum at Barsi 15 inches 47 cents, minimum at Malsiras 5 inches 89 cents. Want of rain throughout the district. Khariff crops doing well. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in some parts of Sholapur, Karmala, Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas; more rain wanted for it in Barsi, Madha and Malsiras. Fodder supply sufficient except in Pandharpur and Sangola talukas. Agricultural stock fair.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 10 cents, total 24 inches 83 cents; in talukas during week maximum 86 cents in Patan, minimum 3 cents in Koregaon and Man; none in Khanapur, Khatav and Tasgaon. Rain urgently wanted for young crops in all talukas except Patan. Fodder dear in 6 talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain insufficient; maximum 61 cents at Bijapur, below 12 cents in 3 and none in 4 talukas; more urgently wanted, particularly in Badami. Standing kharif crops doing well except in Badami, where seedlings are withering. Rabi sowing progressing. Fodder getting scarcer and dearer. Agricultural stock fairly good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 29 cents, total 35 inches 64 cents; more much wanted throughout the district. Kharif crops in Gokak and Parasgad partly withering, and rabi sowing retarded for want of rain. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Slight rain in 6 talukas; average for week 8 cents and for season 14 inches 22 cents. Standing crops withering in some talukas. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Agricultural stock good. Scarcity of water in 4 and of fodder in 7 talukas.

Kanara.—Light rain throughout the district. Crops in ear on coast. Weeding and transplanting in progress above ghats.

Rajkote.—Standing crops and agricultural stock good. More rain wanted.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot and cloudy. Crops good, but more rain wanted.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Standing crops in good condition. More rain wanted in Kadi division. Scarcity of rain and fodder in Okhamandal.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT JOHN TALBOT, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, has been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

MAJOR JAMES NICHOLSON SODON KIRKWOOD, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

LIEUTENANT P. A. SMURTHWAITE, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate.

CONDUCTOR W. H. STEEL, Ordnance Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months.

COLONEL C. P. D. PAYNE, Indian Staff Corps, has been granted permission to retire from the service.

THE following Royal Engineer officers are under orders for duty in India, and will embark about the end of the month—Lieutenants D. L. Malloby, W. E. R. Dickson, W. A. Watts-Jones, E. Lubbock, B. M. M. Tod-Mercer, L. W. S. Oldham, S. D. A. Crookshank and A. F. Cumberlege.

MAJOR G. O. SMITH, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been posted to the 1st Battalion of his regiment, and Lieutenant F. E. U. Baker, Wiltshire Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion.

LIEUTENANT H. B. O. CODDINGTON, Hampshire Regiment, remains at home on medical leave till the 17th February next.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment.—Lieutenant E. W. Margesson to be Adjutant, 2nd Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant L. L. Maxwell, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation, 5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant E. Eardley-Wilmot, Durham Light Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Brigadier-General G. de C. Morton, Commanding Bundelkhand District, privilage leave to Simla to 12th proximo. Lieutenant C. C. Leveson-Gower, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Lieutenant A. Pressey, 4th Bengal Infantry, to England for one year, and Surgeon R. C. Johnston, Medical Staff, to England for 6 months, on private affairs.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some writers in the Native Press having indulged in their usual practice of imputing motives on the discussion which I raised the other day at the Municipal Corporation on the question of lighting the city by electricity, I beg, that before Mr. Acworth leaves for Europe by this mail, you will allow me, in justice to him, publicly to deny the base insinuation that it was at his instance or instigation that I had introduced the subject for rediscursion. It is due to the Municipal Commissioner to explain that he had nothing whatever to do with my proposition, and had no hand directly or indirectly in it. Those who think that Mr. Acworth instigated it, will be surprised to learn that he knew nothing about it till long after my notice of motion was published, which I had reintroduced at the Corporation simply in accordance with my own determination to bring it on again at a fuller meeting, after the opposition threw out the standing Committee's recommendation in May last at a meeting of only 25 out of 72 members. No one, I hope, will infer from this that the head of the Municipal executive was not in sympathy with my proposition. On the contrary it had his support, and had he spoken, if time permitted, he would have supported it sufficiently to influence the votes and convert the small majority of the opposition into an actual minority. Be that as it may, I say it is false to insinuate that I was led by the Commissioner, or any other Municipal executive, to raise the discussion, which was by no means profitless since the majority of 17 votes of the "opposition" in May last was reduced to 6 on Thursday week. Whilst on this subject allow me to quote here below an extract from a letter, which I have received by the last mail from a friend now on a visit to Europe. I only wish this letter had reached me a mail earlier to be of some use to me in the debate at the Corporation, for I was there challenged as to the sources of my information when I was speaking on the success of electric lighting in the cities of Englaud and the Continent. My friend writes:—

"At night the cities are beautifully lighted with gas and electricity: and here, allow me to say a word about your very wise corporators or municipal councellors as they are now called. These gentlemen have been simply talking away for years trying to decide how Bombay, the first city in the Indian Empire, should be lighted. One says that electric lighting is a failure; another, that it flickers; a third, that it is very expensive; and a fourth says that the gas lights supplied by the Gas Company in Bombay are brilliant enough. And thus you are wasting your time and breath in useless talk and chatter at the risk and peril of those who have the misfortune to drive their carriages in the dark and narrow streets and roads in Bombay at night. While you are, I say, wasting your money over the gas that the good Gas Company with a monopoly are supplying you here, in European cities not only the houses, shops, hotels, theatres, railway stations and even railway trains, but also the roads and streets are all lighted with that beautiful electric light which converts night into day, and which is one of the greatest and most successful inventions of modern times, and a real blessing to the inhabitants of the place where it is brought into use. I only wish that some of your Jalverilals and Wachas, instead of talking bigly will come here and see some of these things for themselves. It will open their eyes, I assure you, and make them appreciate at its proper value what civilised Governments in Europe have really achieved for the good of their people."—Yours, &c.

Sept. 17. KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN LONDON.

ELECTRIC Lighting in London is proceeding at a very rapid rate. There are now eleven companies possessing provisional orders under the Board of Trade, and having an aggregate capital of £3,000,000. These companies have sixteen stations, supplying 240,000 lamps of eight-candle power. These stations are equipped with engines of an aggregate of 20,000 indicated horse-power, and effect their distribution by means of 240 miles of copper conductors laid under the roads and pavements. The area served is chiefly embraced by the Strand and Oxford Street districts, Mayfair, St. James's, West-minster, Kensington, and Belgravia. The lighting of the City has commenced, and will be rapidly proceeded with. There unlike the West End, the street lighting will be effected by electricity and not a single gas lamp will remain in the streets. Taking the revenue per lamp at 10s., the gross receipts on £2,000,000 of paid-up capital are now £120,000 a year. To the above figures we must add Mr. Frank Bailey's estimate of the equivalent of 85,000 lamps worked from private installations, and also about 1,000 are lamps. From 1888 to the end of the last Parliamentary session 70 provisional orders were granted authorising the supply of electricity in various provincial towns. Forty-six of these were granted to local authorities. Hitherto few of them have shown any disposition to make a vigorous use of their powers, preferring to wait till the last moment, so as to avail themselves of any scientific developments that may offer themselves. In London only one vestry, that of St. Pancras, is entering into the business of supplying electricity. In all the other cases the matter is in the hands of limited companies, who may be bought out at the end of forty-two years without any compensation beyond the actual value of their plant.—*Engineering.*

BOATING FATALITY AT NORWICH.

ON the 27th ult. a boating accident, resulting in the death of three London tourists, members of one family, took place on the Yare, at a point known locally as Postwick Grove, near Norwich. A party consisting of Dr. and Mrs. Raffer, of London; Mr. Arthur Greenfield, aged twenty, of Sandhurst College; Miss Muriel Greenfield, aged nineteen, of Upper Beulah Hill, London; Norah Greenfield, 17, of the same address and Bertie Greenfield, had been cruising about the Norfolk broads and rivers in a yacht for some days. After a sail from Surlingham a stop was made at Postwick. It appears that while some of the party were in the vessel's dingy the mainsail of the yacht veered round and struck the mast of the small boat, causing one of the ladies to fall overboard. Arthur Wilson Greenfield at once plunged in to her rescue. A panic then seemed to take place on board the yacht, and the small boat being upset, two of the ladies and Mr. Greenfield were struggling in the water together. Dr. Ruffer and Bertie Greenfield, who were on the yacht, then sprang into the water. Dr. Ruffer seized one of the ladies and brought her to the surface, but failed to save her life. Arthur Greenfield sank and was seen no more after his first plunge, while Bertie saved himself by clinging to an oar. Thus the accident resulted in the death of Arthur, Muriel and Norah Greenfield.

THE BEHRING SEA FISHERIES.

A MEMORIAL to Lord Salisbury, signed by the directors of all the British Columbia sealing companies, has been received by Lord Stanley of Preston, and will be forwarded to England at once. It urges that the action of the Government in prohibiting our seal hunting in the Behring Sea until the month of May next has inflicted upon them and upon all other persons directly and indirectly interested in that industry grievous injuries, embarrassment, and loss; that they have been deprived of reaping such reward for their capital and industry as they had reasonable right to expect; and they submit that they are equitably entitled to compensation for losses inflicted upon them through no laches on their own part, and notwithstanding their earnest protest against the course which has been adopted. They further urge that, inasmuch as it is the general custom of the trade to pay those engaged in it so much per skin according the number obtained it is the opinion of the memorialists that the only equitable and fair method of ascertaining such compensation will be to allow in respect of each vessel such sum as will be eqeal to the value of an average take in the Behring Sea, according to the number of boats or canoes carried by each vessel for the last three years, exclusive of such vessels as were seized or driven out of the Behring Sea in 1889, calculated at the current price of sealskins.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN NEW YORK.

A DISASTER, involving fearful loss of life, occurred in New York on Saturday (22nd ultimo). A five-storey building in the heart of the city collapsed, and buried all who happened to be in it at the time. The *Standard's* correspondent, describing the calamity, says:—At the south east corner of Greenwich-street and Park-place there stood, on Saturday morning, a brick and stone structure five stories high. Upon Greenwich-street it had a frontage of 50ft., and included Nos. 245 and 247. The frontage to Park-place measured 150ft., and here the numbers were from sixty-six to seventy-eight. The building was a veritable hive of various businesses. Upon the ground-floor were a restaurant and several shops. The upper stories were occupied by some small manufacturers, by printers, by lithographers, book-binders and other kindred trades, which usually employ a large number of women. There were nearly a hundred human beings in the ill-

PURE PERSONALITIES.

MR. KEARY, the clever author of "A Mariage de Convenance," has returned from his Norwegian trip. He went there accompanied by his sister, who is studying art. Mr. Keary has nothing Irish about him except his name. He is extremely reserved, cold, and almost brusque in manner. He is a hard worker, and some years ago had a post in the British Museum in the Medal Room under it. Stuart Poole, keeper. Mr. Keary resigned, finding purely literary work more congenial. He is nephew of the Miss Keary who wrote that extremely clever Irish novel, "Castle Daly." She died a few years ago. Mr. Keary now lives with another literary aunt in Cromwell-road. In appearance he is slight and dark, has a thoughtful expression of face; he is still in early middle life. Mr. Keary is fond of literary society, and is at present hard at work. His "Mariage de Convenance" is now in a cheap edition.

Mr. W. G. Wills has returned to London in order to be present at the production of his play, "The Royal Divorce," in which Miss Grace Hawthorne acts the Empress Josephine. Mr Wills lives in the Fulham Studio, Walham-green, with an old man, Mr. Dunn, who, years ago, was secretary to Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Mr. Wills still paints, but photography is now his favorite pastime. He never goes into society, and leads the life of a recluse. He is very Irish in character, extremely kindly, genial, and unconventional. Mr Wills is sixty-two years of age. He has a brother Freeman, a clergyman, who is well known in the city for his benevolent plans. Neither of the brothers have ever married, and their mother died only a few years ago at the great age of ninety-two. She was a clever old lady, and up to the last kept her faculties.

Miss Maud Guinness, who was married on Saturday, August 22, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, to Captain Henry Anstruther Kinloch, is the only child of Mr. Reginald Guinness, first cousin to Lord Ardilaun and Lord Iveagh and brother to Lady Iveagh, who, it will be remembered, was a Miss Guinness. The bridegroom-elect is a captain in the 60th Rifles, and second son of Sir Alexander Kinloch, of Gilmerton, East Lothian, and is now in his thirty-sixth year. Miss Guinness is very tall, with exquisite complexion and perfectly marked eyebrows. Many people think she strongly resembles the Duchess of Portland. She is a fortunate young lady in every way, for besides being engaged to one of the handsomest men in Dublin, she has a fortune of £20,000. Lady Iveagh's wedding gift to her niece will be a cheque for £15,000. Lord Ardilaun is heaping diamonds upon her, and her trousseau has cost £1,000.

A private letter from the Cape to a London correspondent would lead to the belief that Lord Randolph Churchill's residence there did not make a more favorable impression on Cape Town folk than did the conduct of his friends upon their fellow passengers during the outward voyage. Nor is this to be wondered at; for his *entourage* includes such individuals as Viscount Deerhurst, the bankrupt heir of the Earl of Coventry; young Baden-Powell, who is known about town by the nickname of "Pooh Bah"; Captain Giles, who has seen service under as many flags as G. P. R. James's "Military Adventurer"; and, lastly, Andrew Hayley, whose strange career has embraced almost every phase of "life," from giving balls at the Hounslow Cavalry Barracks to serving as Chief of Police at Honolulu.

Mr. Frederick Lehmann, of 15, Berkeley-square, who died on Saturday, after an illness of some months, at Coombee Cottage, Kingston Hill (once, by the way, the abode of Lord Revelstoke), the residence of his daughter, Lady Campbell, was the senior partner in the big city firm of merchants and bankers, Naylor, Benzon and Co., and was an uncle of Ernest Benzon, the Jubilee Plunger. Mr. Lehmann, who was a rather tall, slight, intellectual-looking man of sixty-five, was always fond of the society of artists and men of letters. The late Robert Browning and Wilkie Collins were his close friends, as were the living John Millais and James Payn.

Mr. Lehmann had a delighful library in Berkeley-square and among his choice collection of pictures may be mentioned Fred Walker's unrivalled "Fishmonger's Shop" and "Marlow Ferry," two fine portraits of his only daughter. Mr. Lehmann married a daughter of Robert Chambers, the eminent publisher (she is an aunt of Muriel Dowie, of Karpathians fame), and leaves, besides his daughter, Lady Campbell, three sons, the eldest of whom, Robert Chambers Lehmann, is a barrister, a well-known contributor to *Punch*, a fine oarsman, and an aspirant to the Liberal representation of Cambridge. His niece, Miss Liza Lehmann, is a concert-room singer, much appreciated in London.

When the late Postmaster-General first contested Chester in 1865, he was in appearance very much the counterpart of Mr. Balfour of to-day. His grandfather was Chancellor of the diocese of Chester, and lived to a great age, finding more difficulty in defining the duties of his office than in performing them. In his walks about the city of Chester, the old gentleman was invariably accompanied by a huge mastiff, which looked as old as its master. This dog bore a disreputable character, even for a Church dignitary, as he seldom passed a child on its way to school without first taking it gently by the front of its dress, laying it very carefully on its back, and taking from its hands the bread and butter children so frequently munch on the way to school.

The late Mr. Raikes, M. P., at a meeting at Lymm, Cheshire, in support of a young candidate for Parliamentary honors, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, related an amusing incident connected with his early political career. When first contesting Chester, he said he always carefully prepared his speeches, and paid a man to put questions to him and applaud when necessary. After delivering his speech, the man, sometimes in an excited manner, rose, and put a series of questions to him, which, being carefully prepared, were always answered to the satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Raikes said he continued this throughout a long campaign, and recommended the course to young candidates.

It is not unlikely that the Prince of Wales may yield at last to efforts, that have been made untiringly, to induce him to renew his close relations with the Honorable Artillery Company. The Prince, by the way, has this year been having a more than usually "jolly time of it" at Homburg, whither he went in search of health rather than pleasure. He is no longer accompanied in his walks abroad by such joyous companions as Mr. Sassoon or Baron de Hirch; the utmost dissipation he has permitted himself being to take breakfast with Sir Charles Russell and Mr. George Lewis, who are the centre of an extraordinarily large community of lawyers now at the baths.

Mr. Arthur Garner, who has just arrived in London, is the junior partner in the firm of Williamson, Garner and Co., the enterprising Australian managers, who have introduced Sarah Bernhardt, J. L. Toole, and other eminent theatrical lights to the southern hemisphere. Mr. Garner was a well-known actor in England before he went out to the colonies. It is no secret that both Mr. Garner and Mr. Williamson have "made their pile" by their ten years of theatrical management in Melbourne and Sydney. Mr. Garner has not acted much of late years, but for some time he was the gentlemanly villain of the Australian stage. His Spider in the "Silver King" was a remarkably clever performance, little, if at all, inferior to Mr. Willard's rendering of the *role*.

It is said that the Princess Maud of Wales has not declined joining the family circle at Copenhagen and gone on a round of visits to English country houses without an object. When recently an alliance with a German prince was privately proposed to her, she stoutly declared she would never marry out of England and would wed with none but an Englishman. She will now, with the consent of her parents, meet at the houses at which she visits, a member of the nobility on whom it is said, she has cast friendly and encouraging glances. Moreover, she avoids meeting the foreign princeling who wished to gain her heart and fortune.

No man knew or cared less for Welsh aspirations than Mr. Raikes. He, however, married a Flintshire bride, Miss Roper, of Plas Teg, and although he was not a rich man he had a very happy home. His daughters are deservedly popular in their neighbourhood, where they are enthusiastic Primrose Leaguers. One of them was married last year. Although a Philistine on Celtic subjects, Mr. Raikes had literary tastes, and after a hard day's work he delighted to take up a volume of Swift or Boswell's "Life of Johnson." In all Church matters he took a warm interest, and was an enthusiastic Church Congress man.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is believed to be financing the firm of musical managers who have got a contract with Madame Patti to sing in America next season. When the diva's visit was announced people wondered who was the moneyed man behind the enterprise. Where she was going to sing was likewise rather a mystery, but both matters are now thought to be cleared up. Mr. Carnegie is the principal proprietor of the new music hall in the New York, and it is understood that Madame Patti will appear there.

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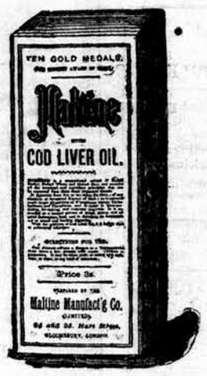

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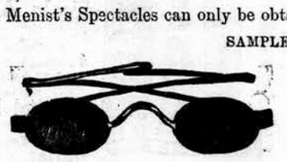

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